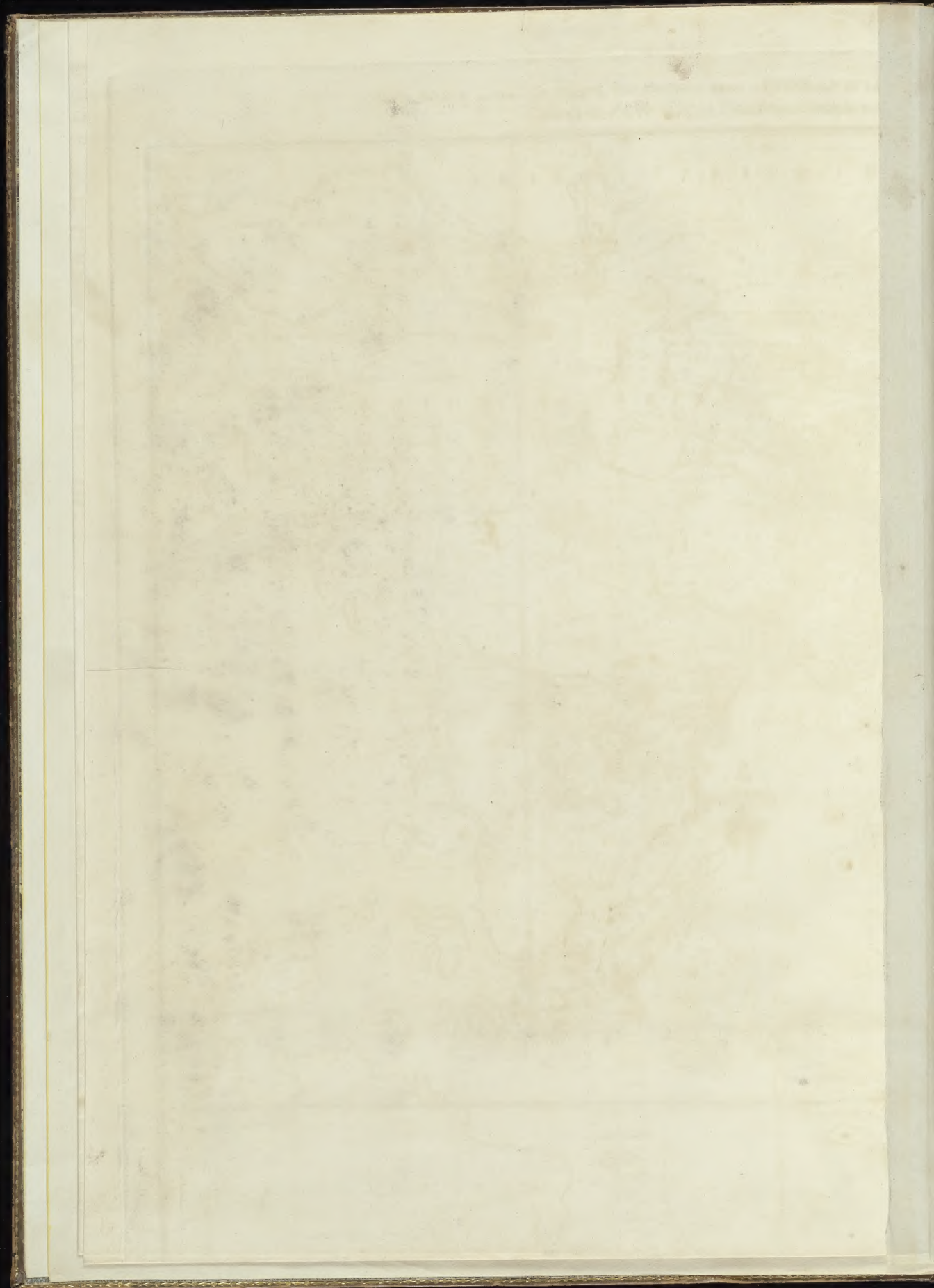


Printed and Published by J. G. & C. at the University Press, Cambridge.

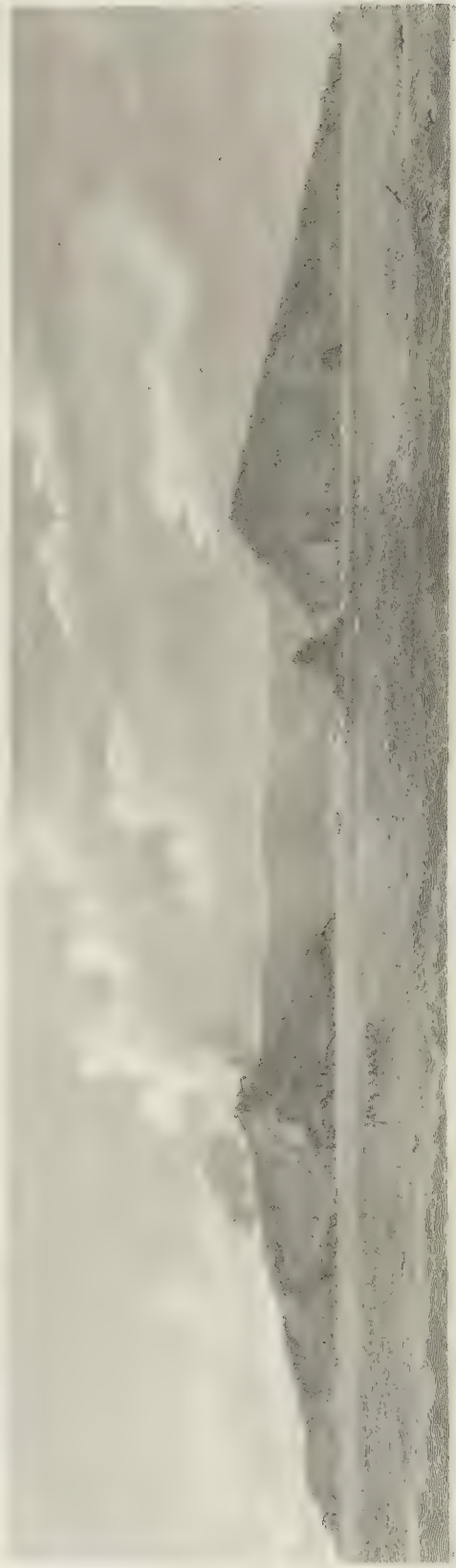
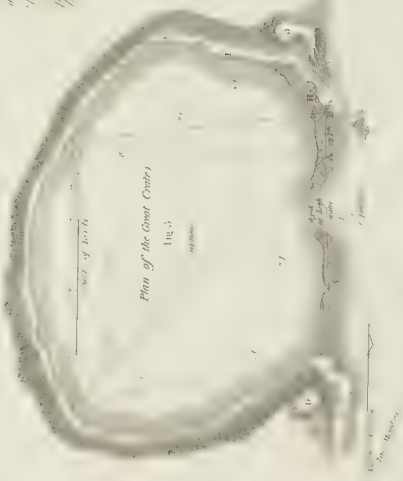
GULPH OF PEKIN IN CHINA, AND OF THEIR RETURN TO ENGLAND.
 and by the Conquests of the present Emperor TCHIEN-LUNG.



VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF SANTI PAULI DE LOS ANDES IN THE CENTRAL ROCK near the entrance of the GREAT BAY WEST, about one MILE.



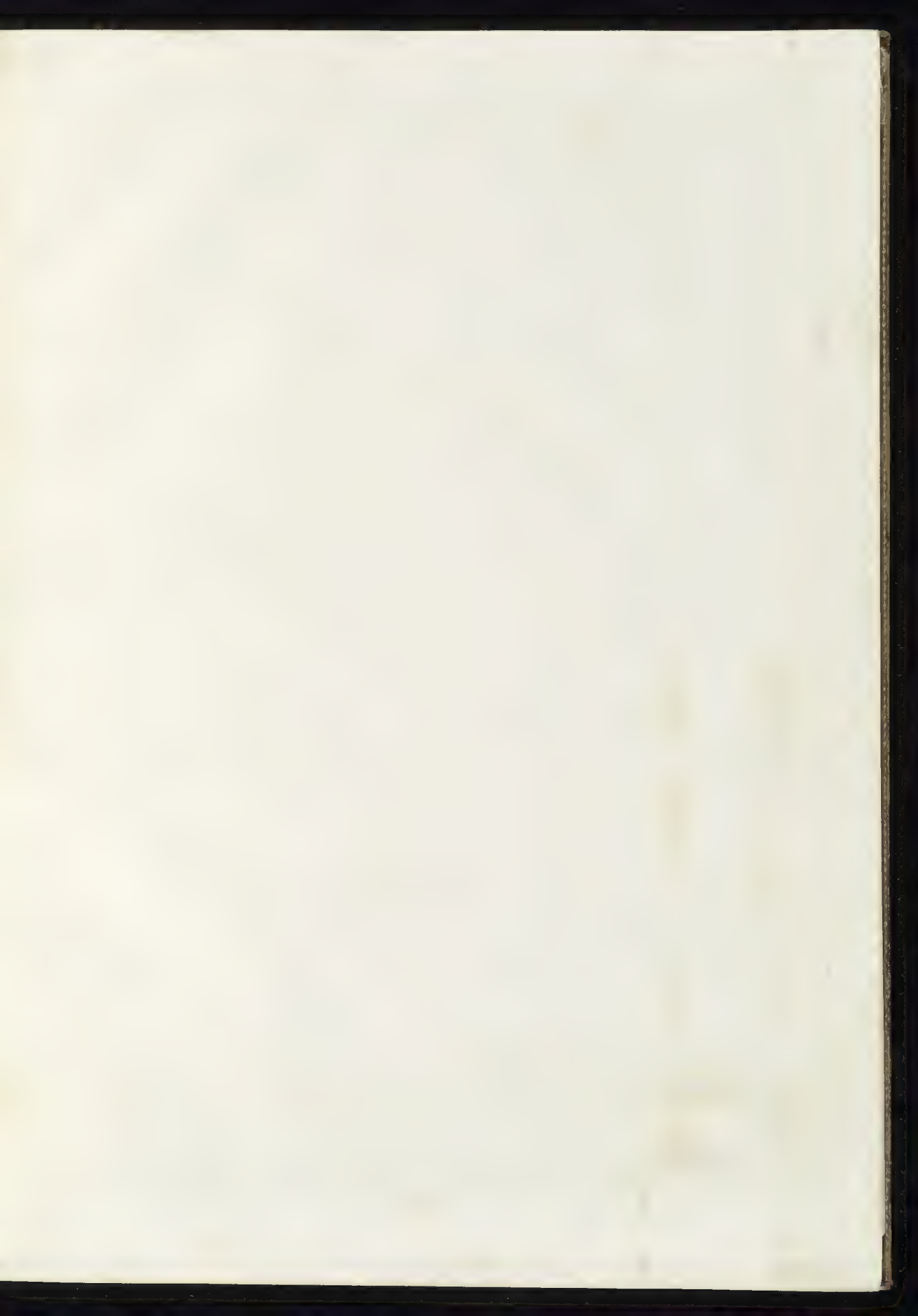
REFERENCES being
 made to the
 various parts of the
 map, it will be seen
 that the
 various parts of the
 map are
 all
 connected
 together
 in a
 regular
 manner
 &c. &c.

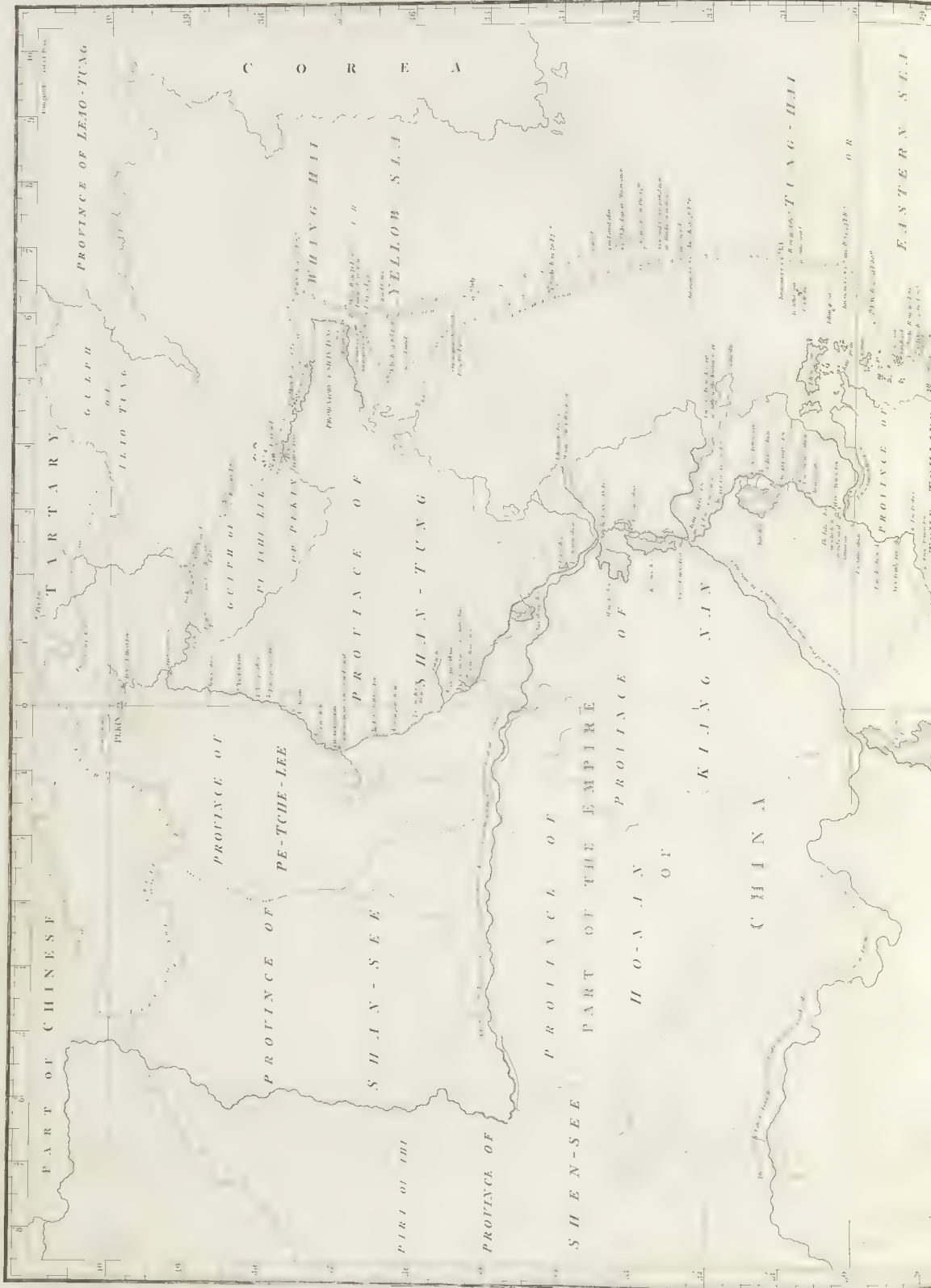


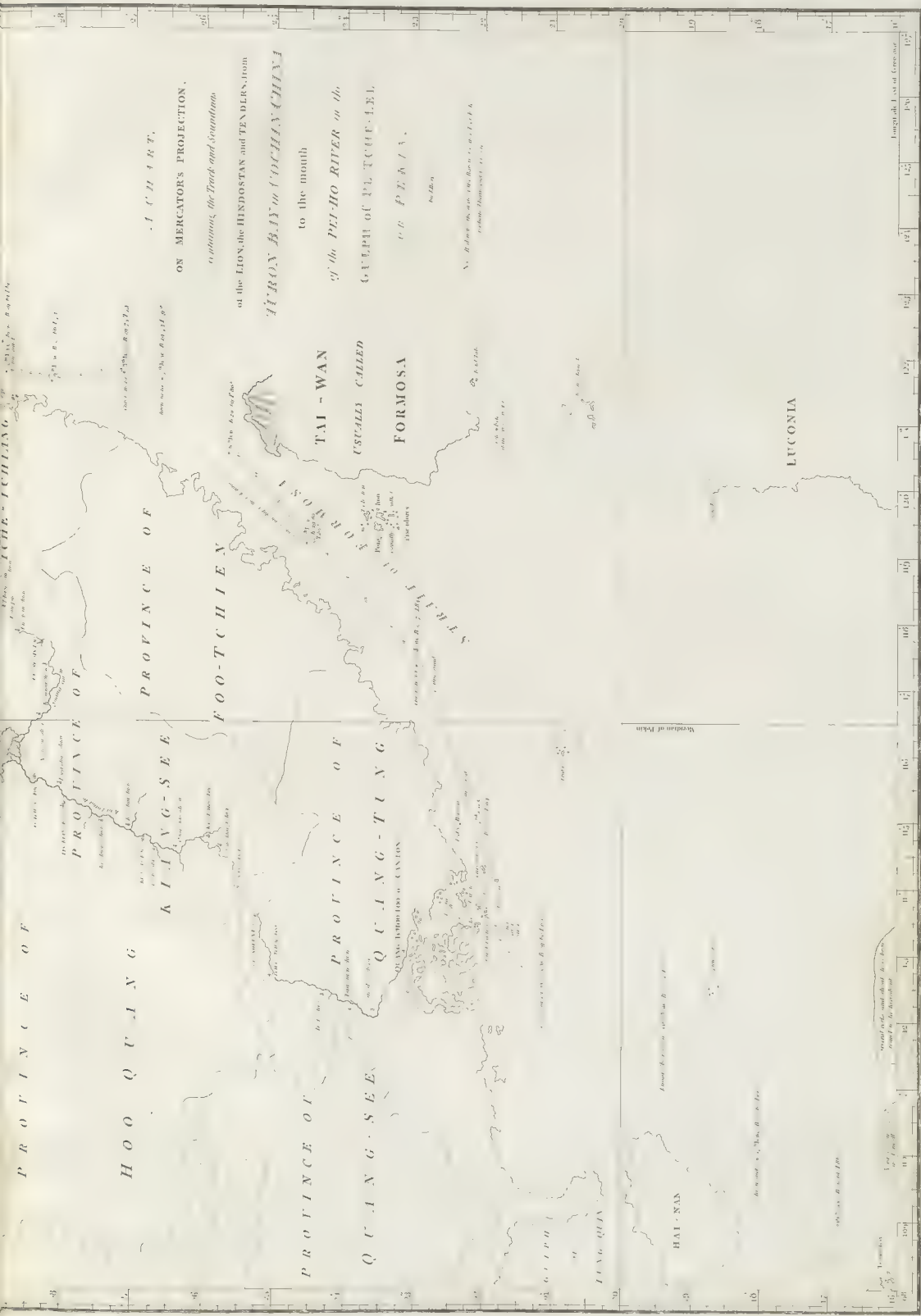
VIEW of the ISLAND of VAVATO PITALO, IUSTERDUM, CONICAL ROCK, and the MOUNTAINS of the CRITTER, EAST, WEST, SOUTH, and NORTH.











J. C. H. K. T.

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

Containing the Trade and Seamanship

of the LIOA, the HINDOSTAN and TEADLER, from

ATRON BAY to COCHINCHINA

to the mouth

of the PEI-HO RIVER in the

GULF of PETCHELI.

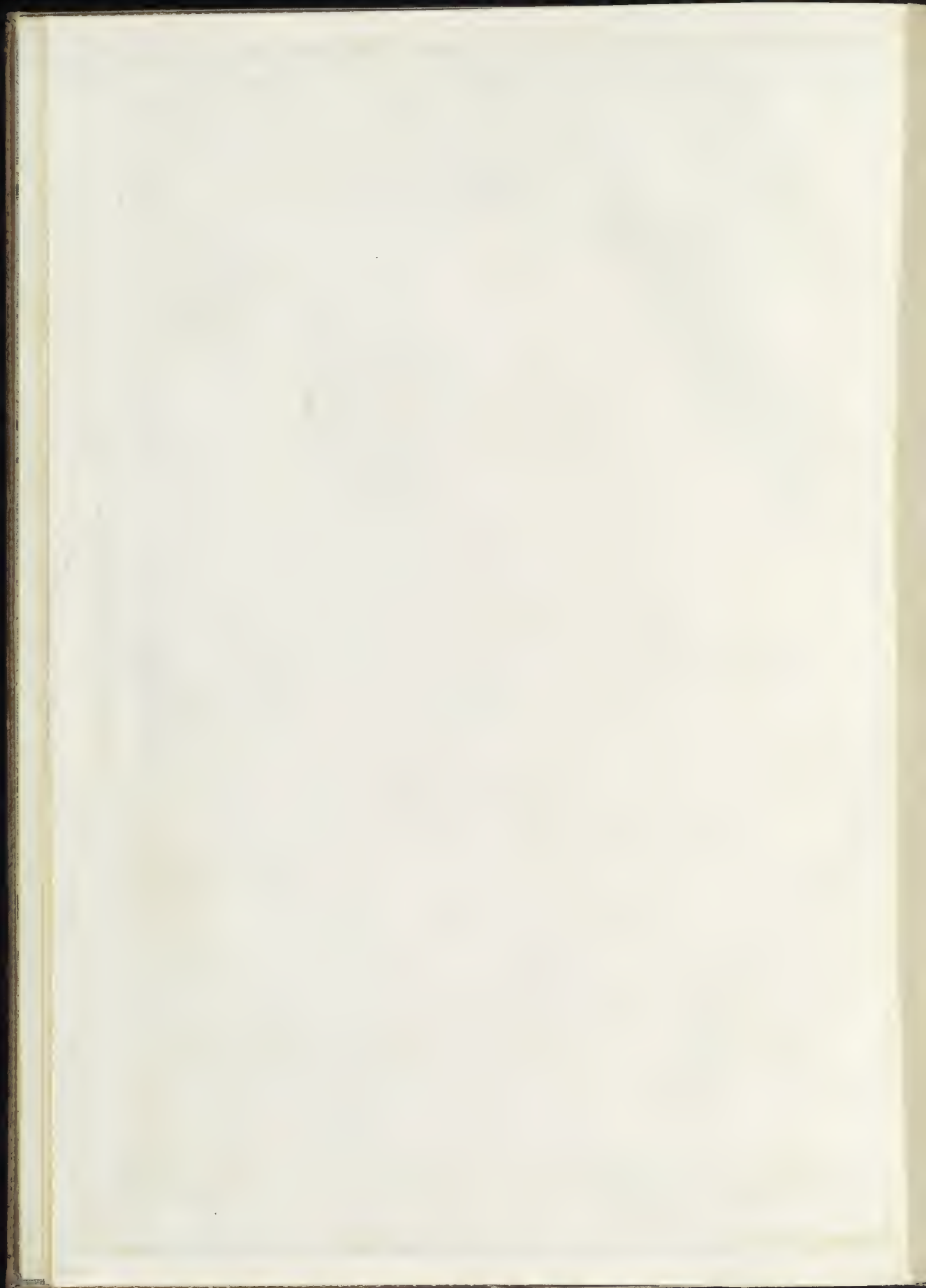
G. D. P. E. H. A.

1820

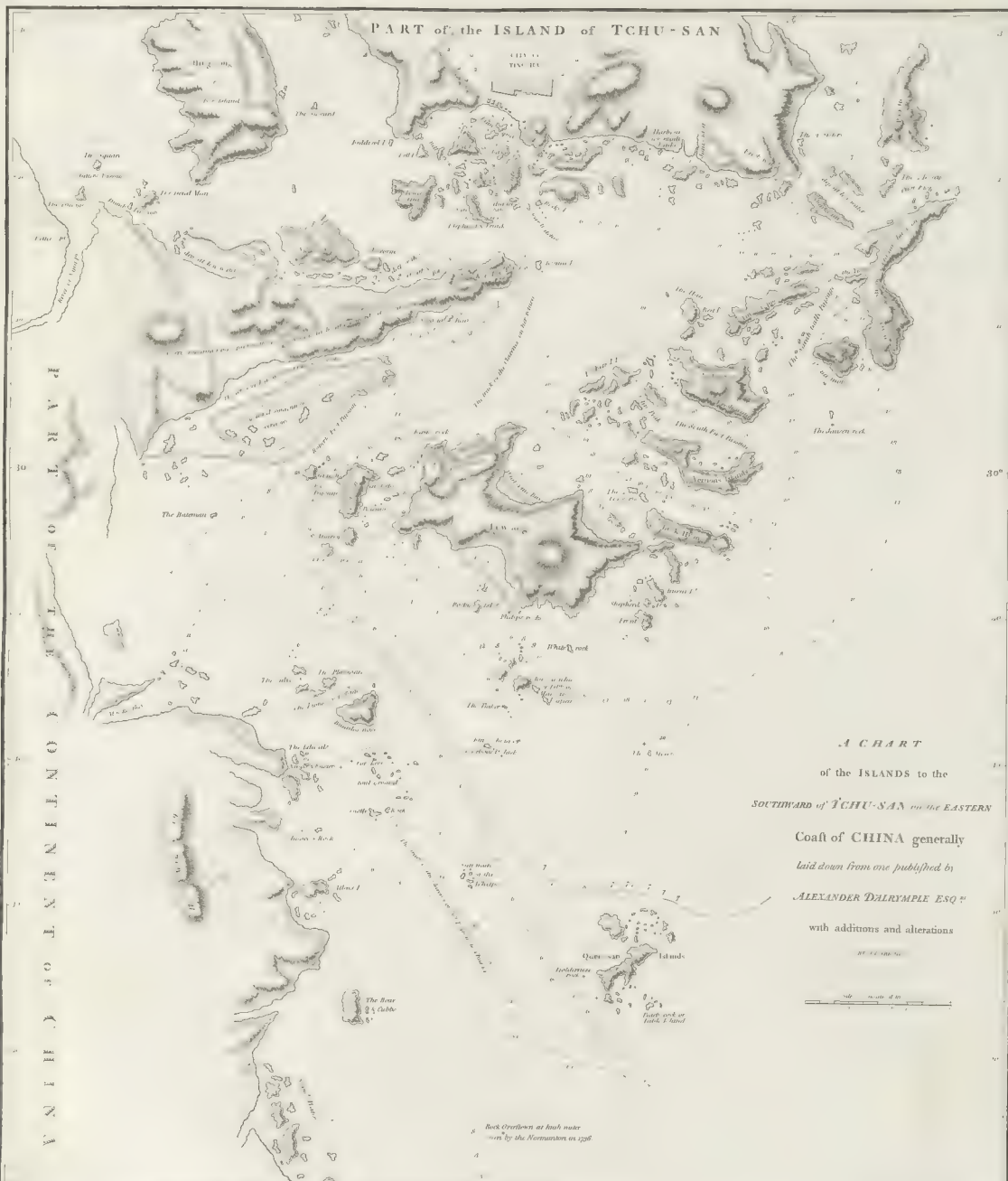
As drawn from the observations of the

British Admiralty.

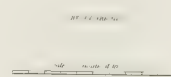
Scale of Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200
 Scale of Degrees
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
 Printed by G. D. P. E. H. A.



PART of the ISLAND of TCHU-SAN



A CHART
of the ISLANDS to the
SOUTHWARD of TCHU-SAN on the EASTERN
Coast of CHINA generally
laid down from one published by
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE ESQ.
with additions and alterations



Back Overlaid at high water
taken by the Hydrographer on 1798

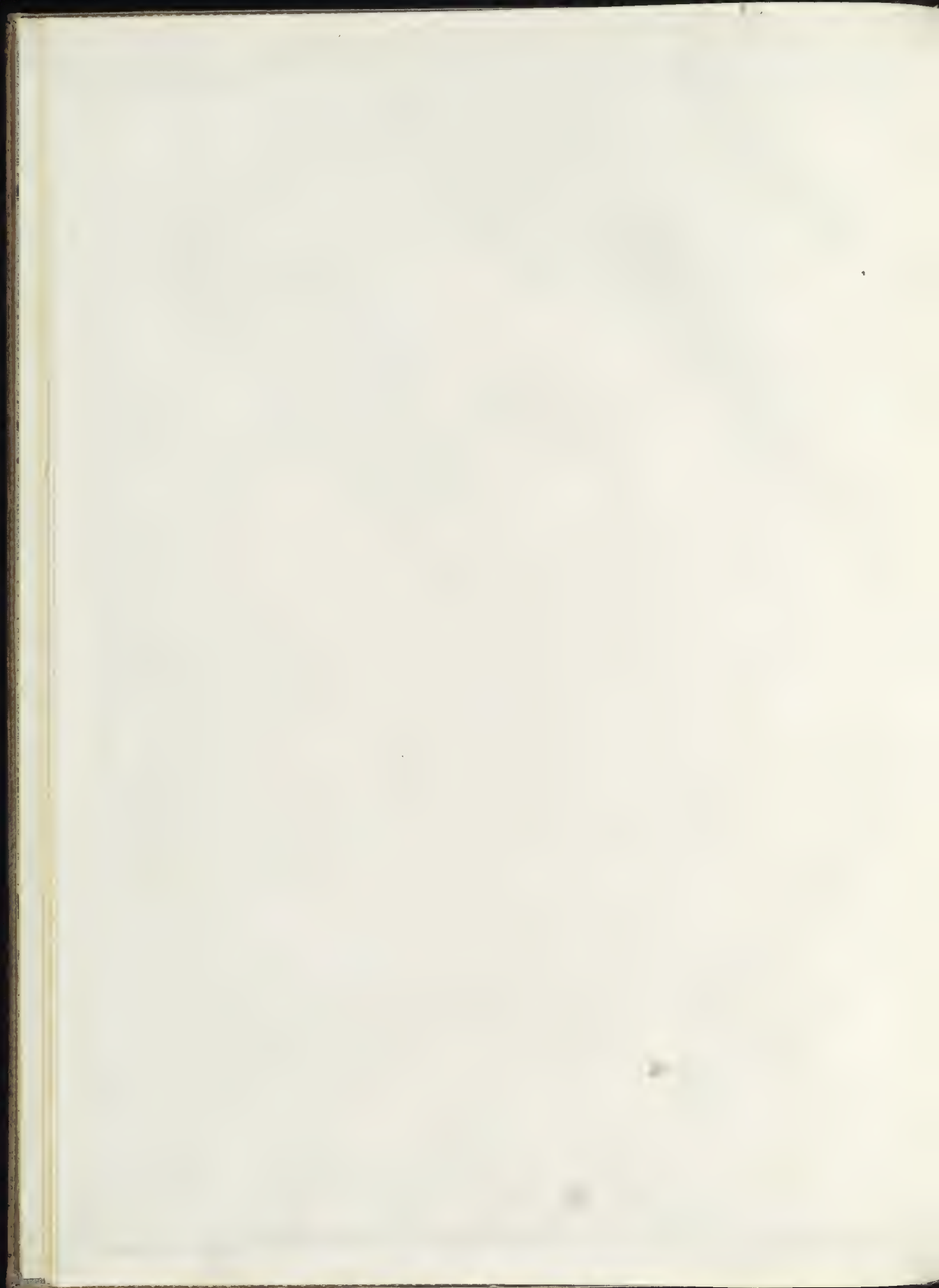


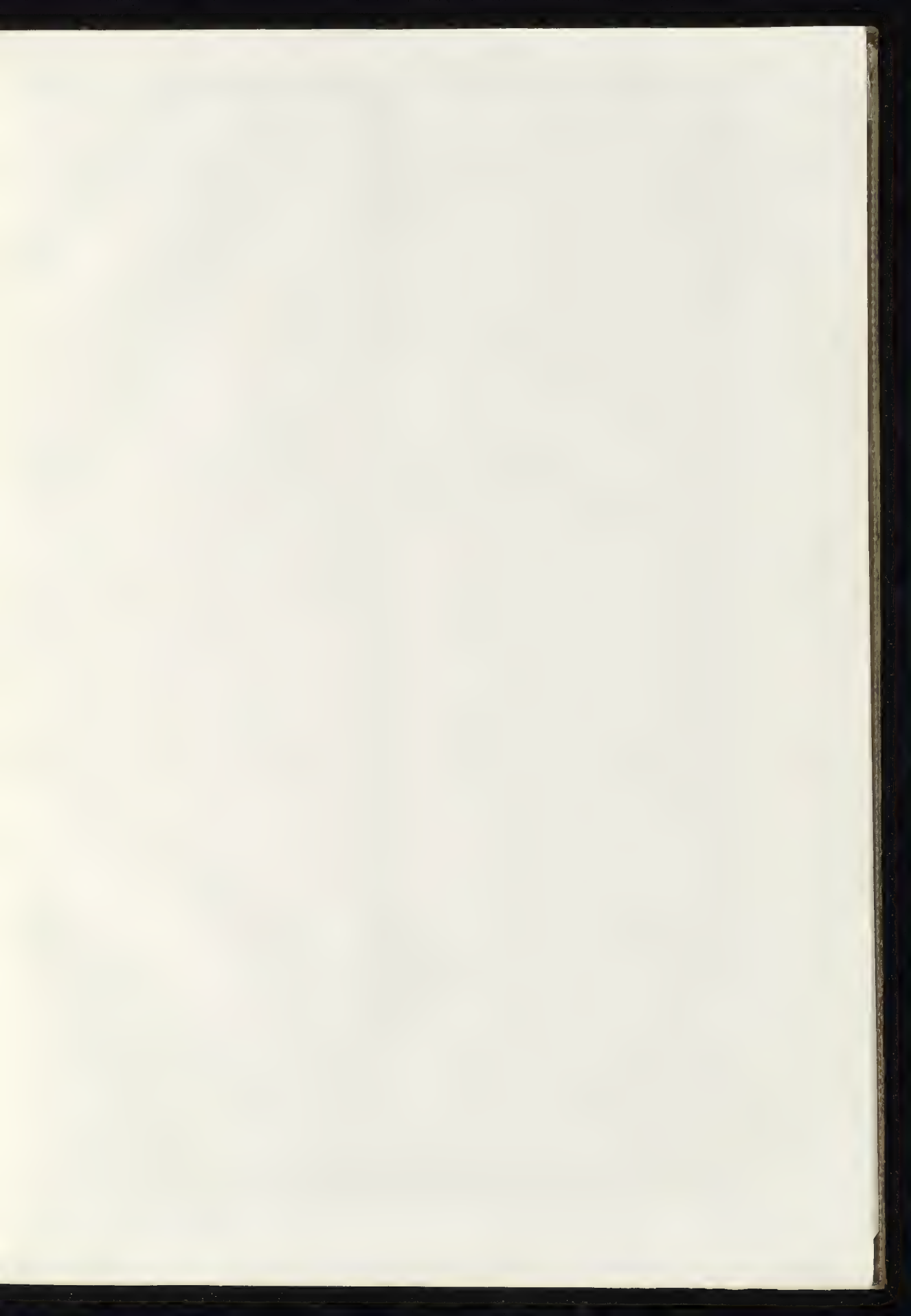
This appears to be the
same as the one
published in the former



REMARKS
a South wall to the east
b Harping ground
c Temple site
d Stone pier

SKETCH BY COMPASS





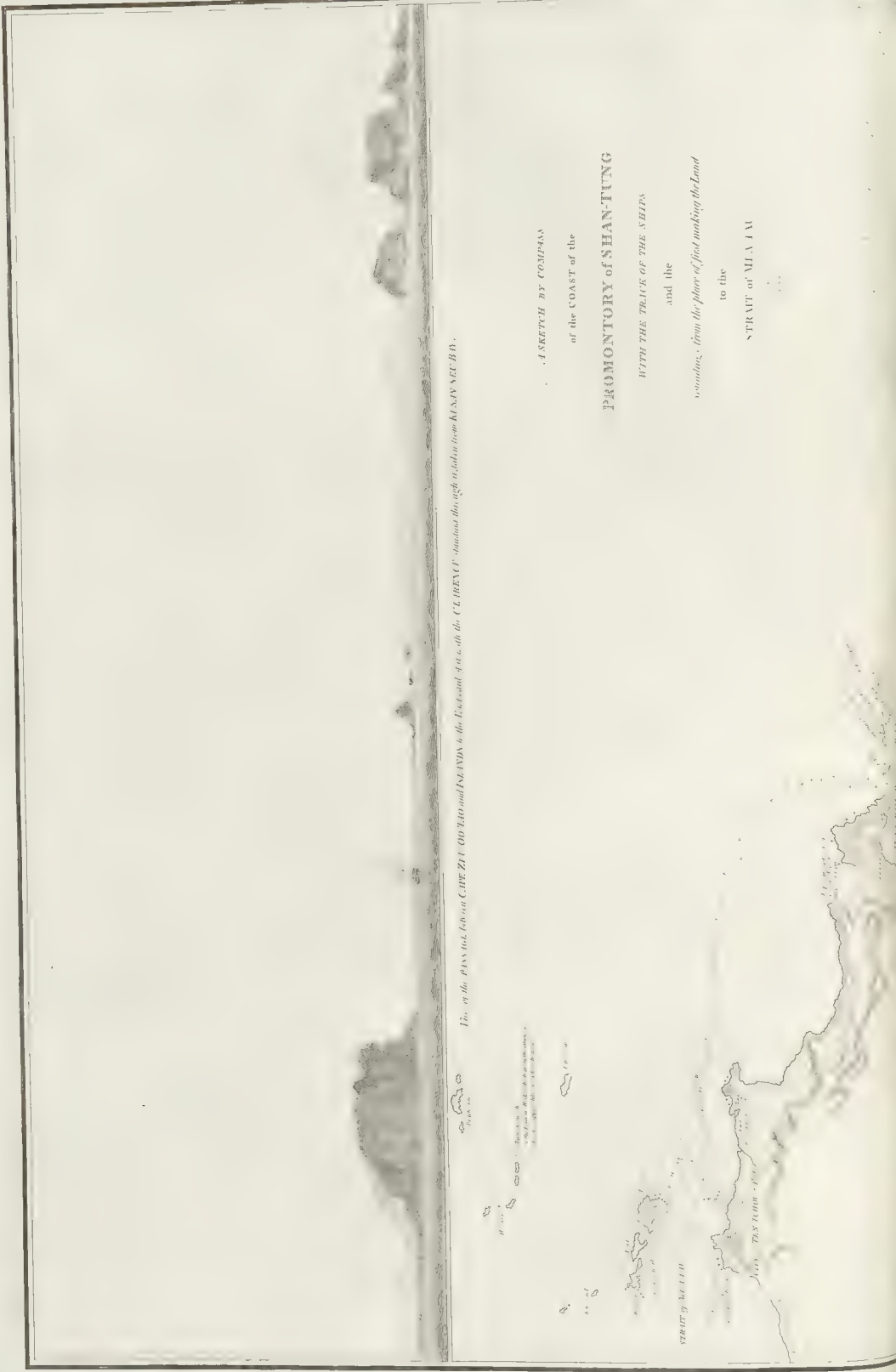


Fig. of the PIAN HOI, CHIE ZHI, OO TAO and IN-INDA, in the Eastern of sea, at the CU-BEYCH, situated the right of which is the KAN-SU-NEI HOI.

SKETCH BY COSMAS
of the COAST of the

PROMONTORY of SHAN-TUNG

WITH THE TRICK OF THE SEEDS
and the

islands, from the place of first making the Land
to the

STRAIT of MIA-M

PART OF THE PROVINCE OF

SHAN-TUNG

IN

CHINA

THE PROMONTORY OF

SHAN-TUNG

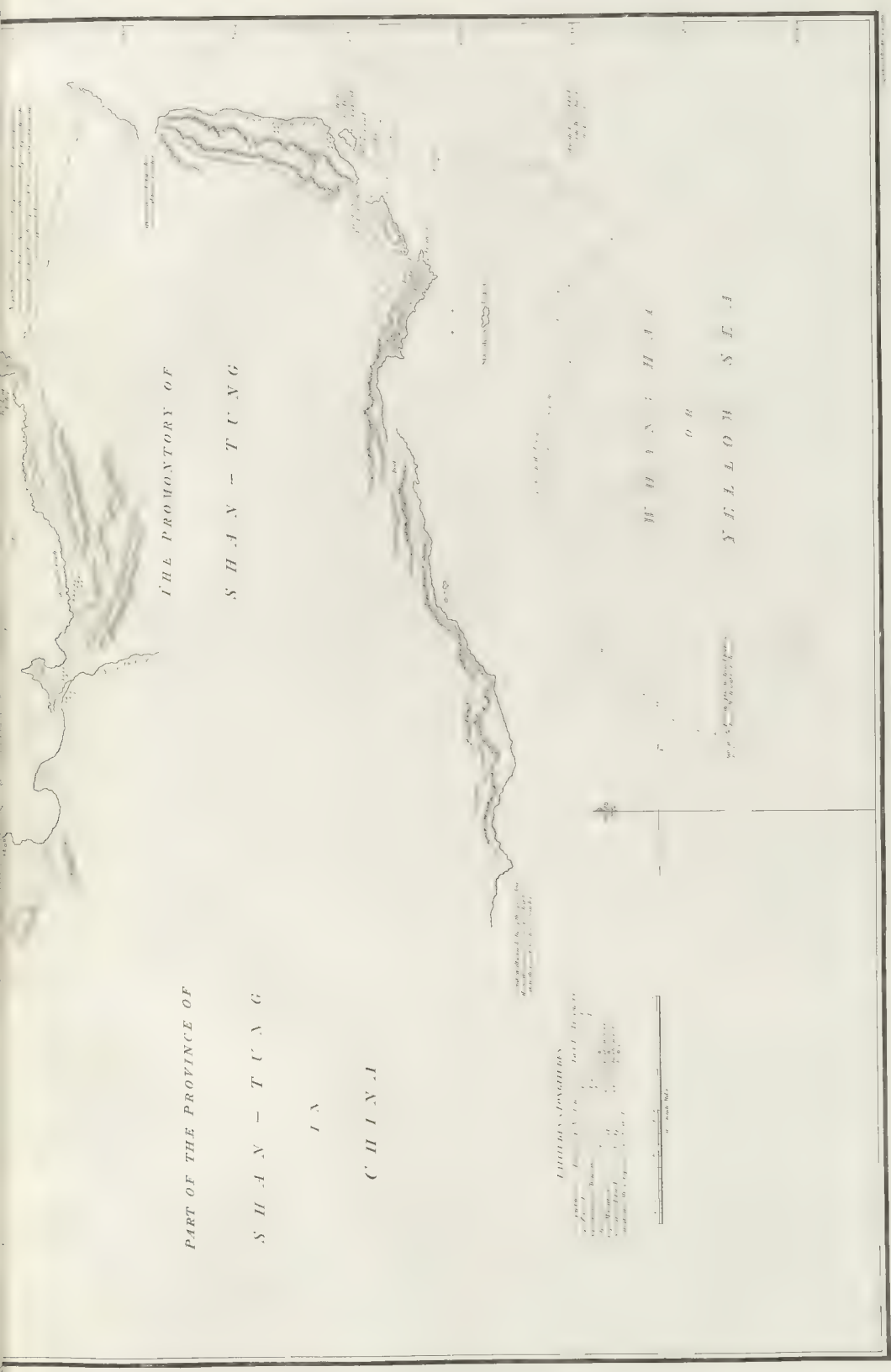
WUHAN-HIA

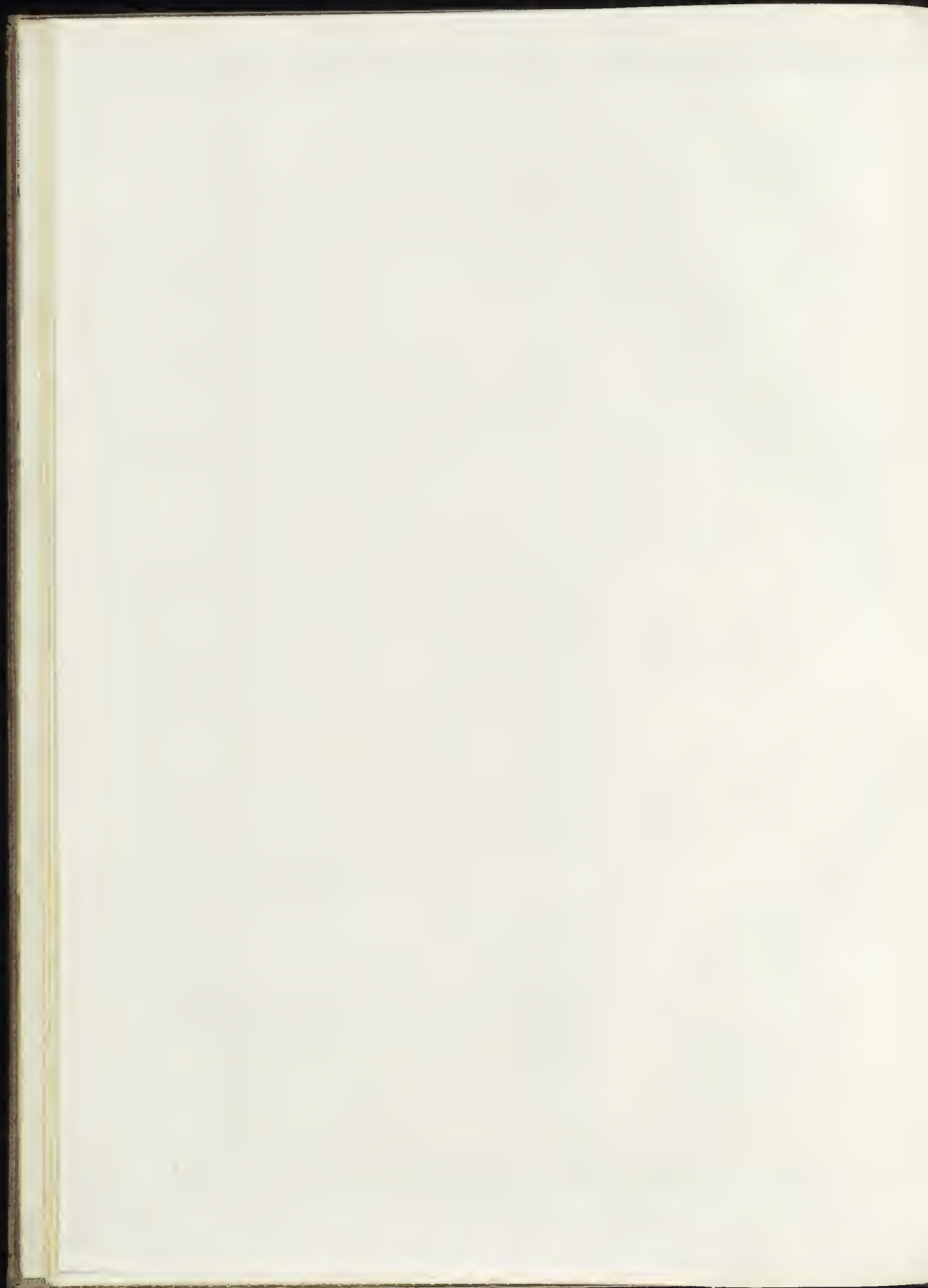
OR

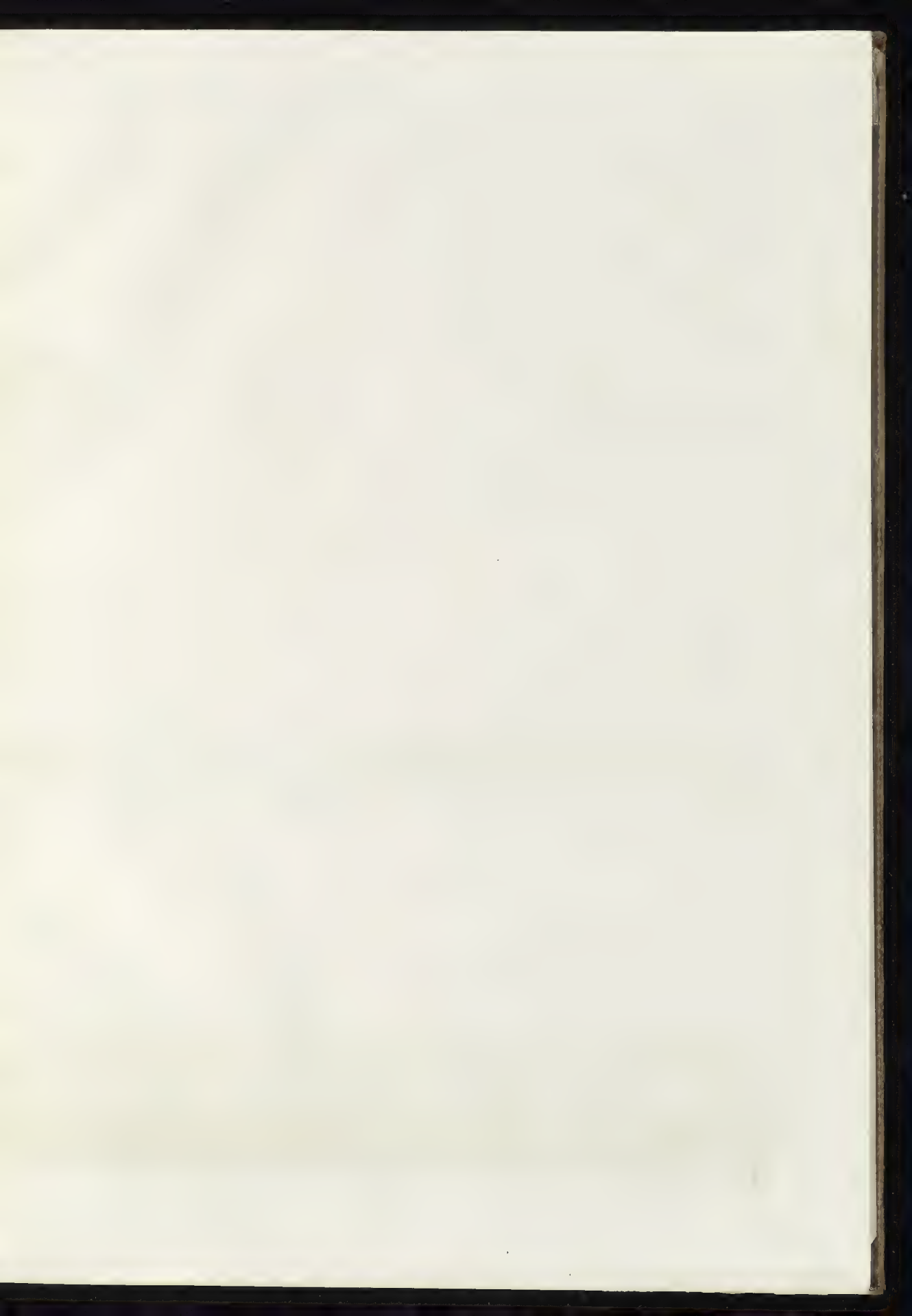
YU-LLOH-SIAI

Physical Statistics

Area	1,100	Sq. Miles
Population	1,000,000	
Area	1,100	Sq. Miles
Population	1,000,000	
Area	1,100	Sq. Miles
Population	1,000,000	

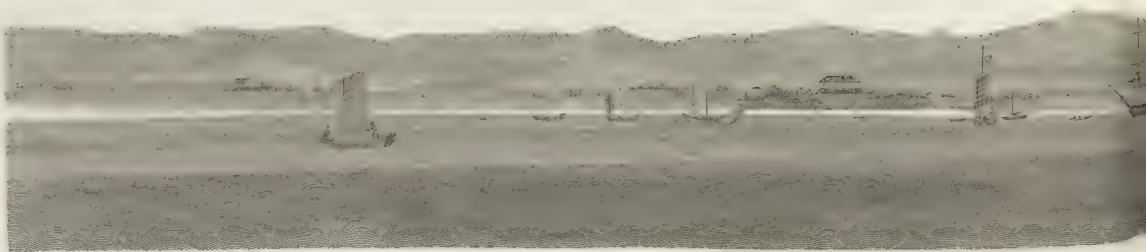








View of the Mountains from the Bay of Amoy



View of the CITY of TEN TCHOO FOO from the



THE SIERRA, bearing North-east, distant 4 leagues

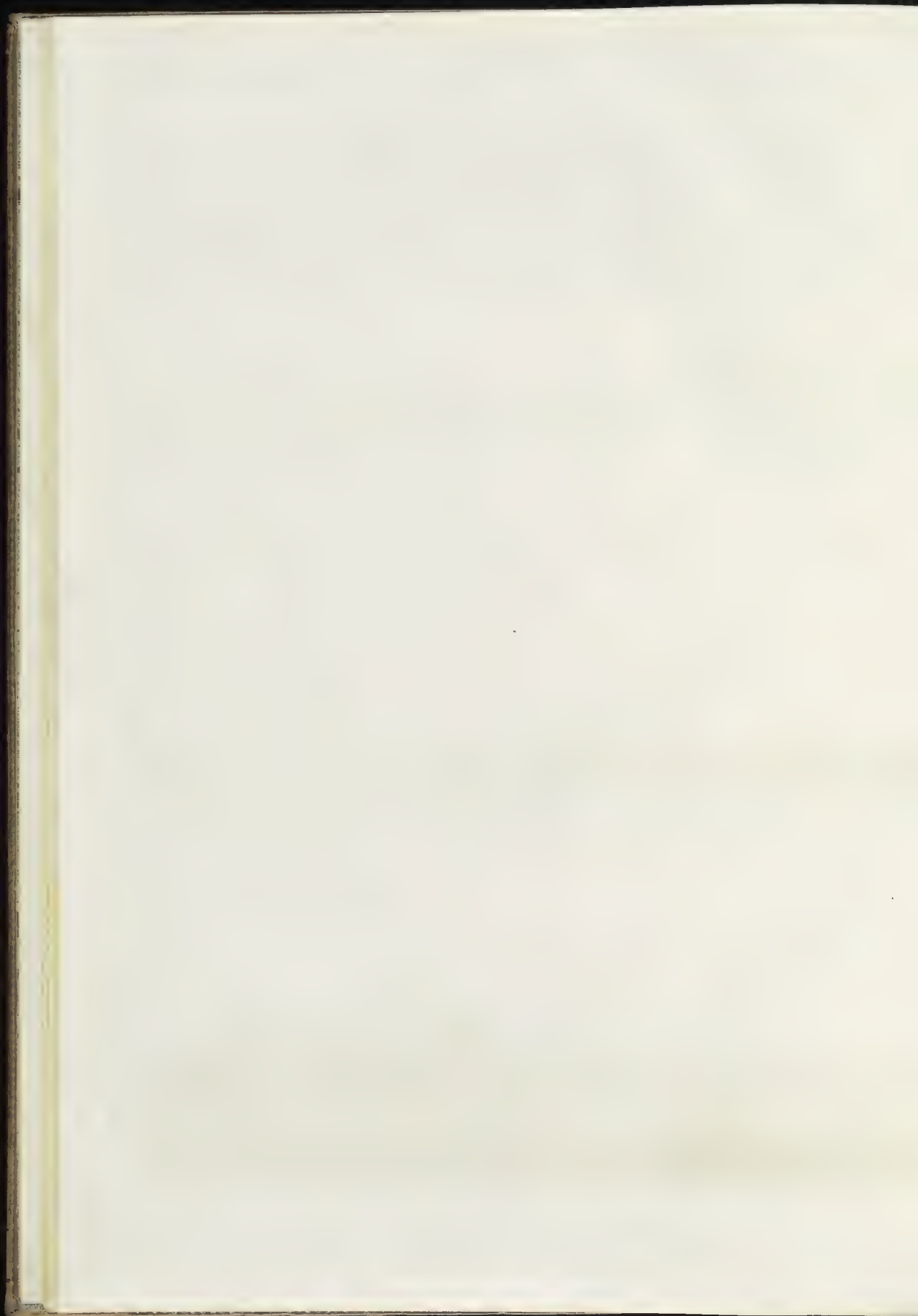
ST. JAMES ISLAND bearing North-east by east, distant 4 or 5 leagues



CAP. COCKER, bearing North-west by east, distant 4 leagues

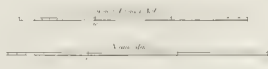


HIS MASTERS in the STRAIT of MIA TAU bearing South west

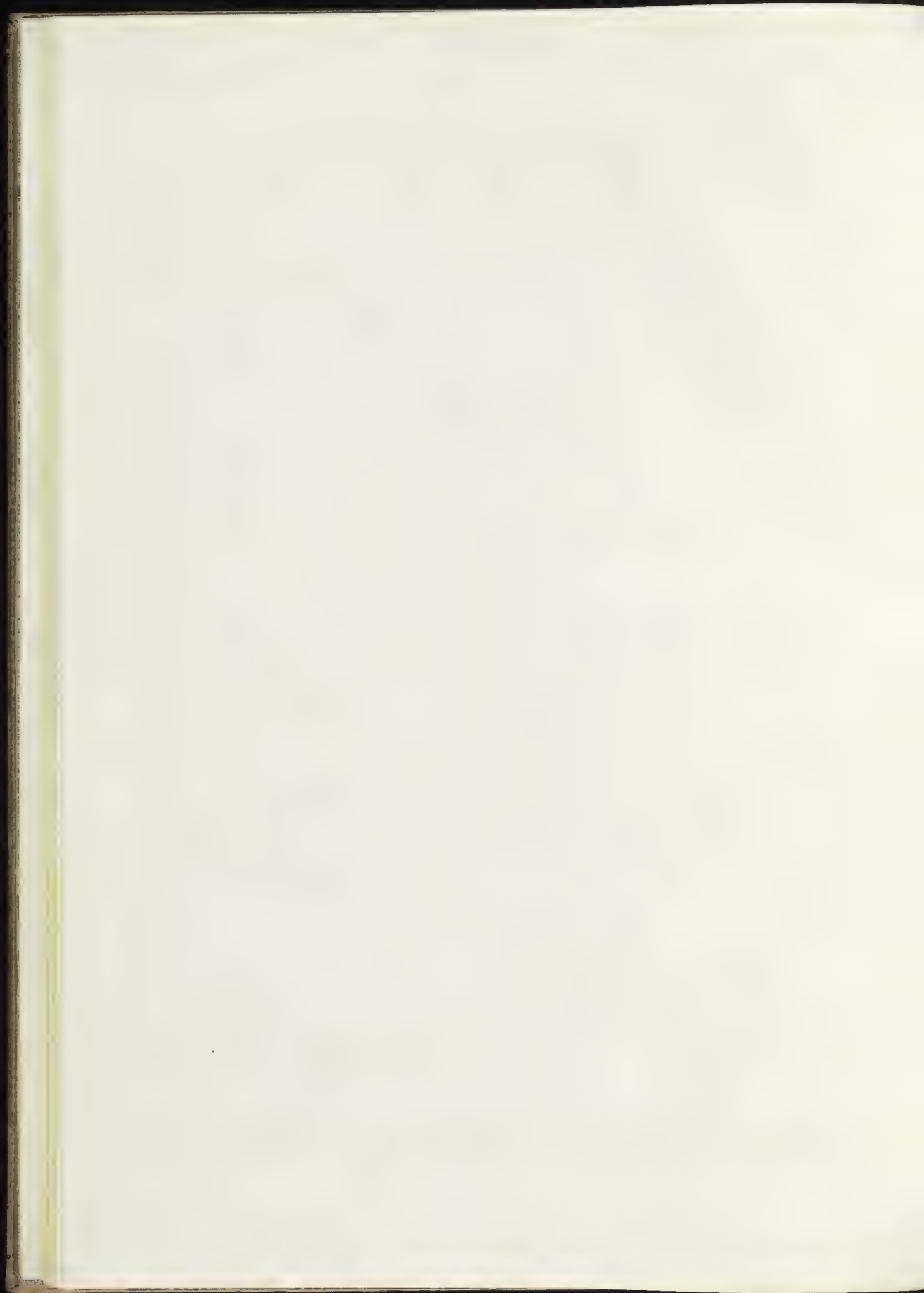


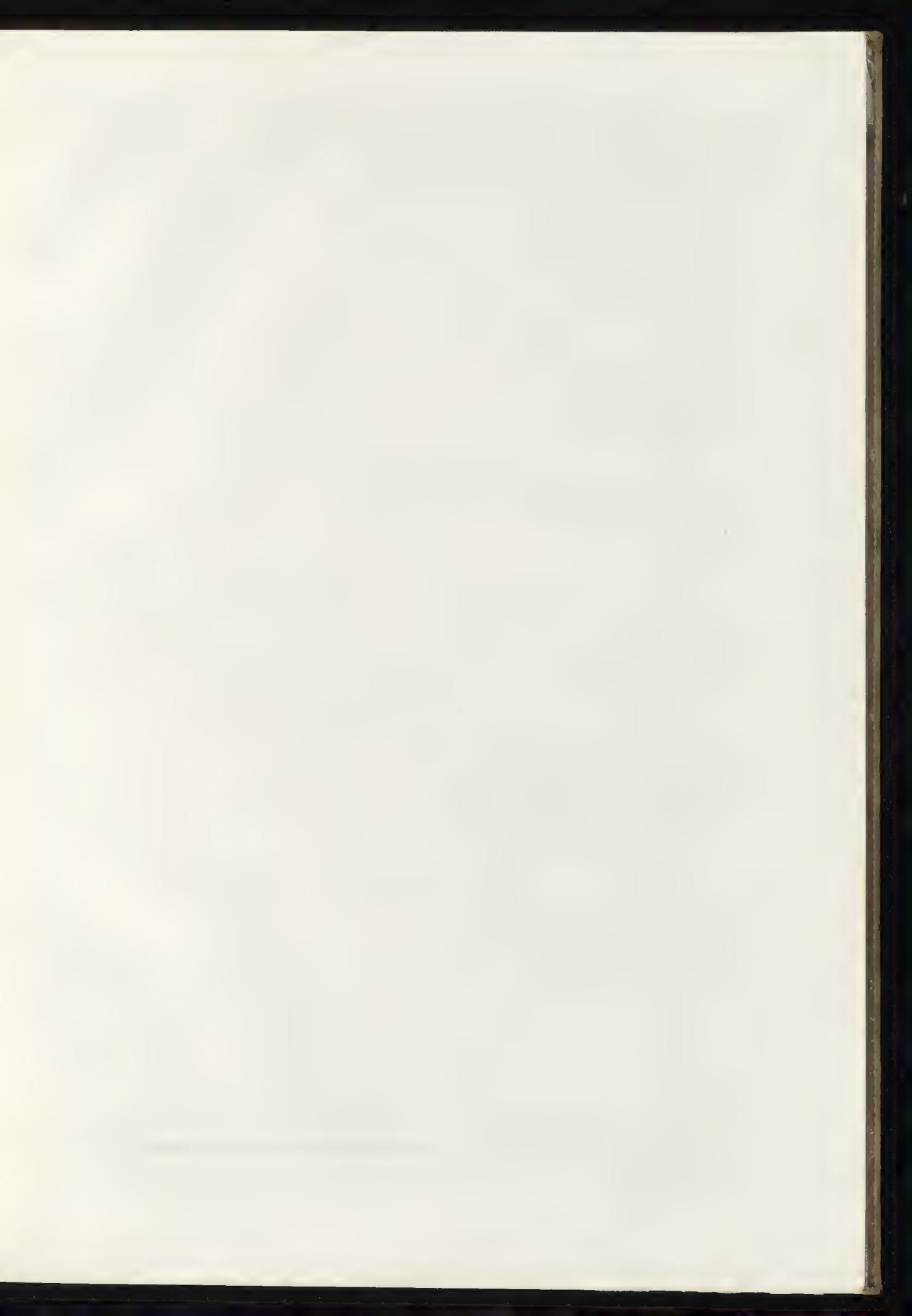


SKETCH
 of the
PAY-HO or WHITE RIVER.
 and of the Road
 from **PEKIN** to
GEHO
 taken 176



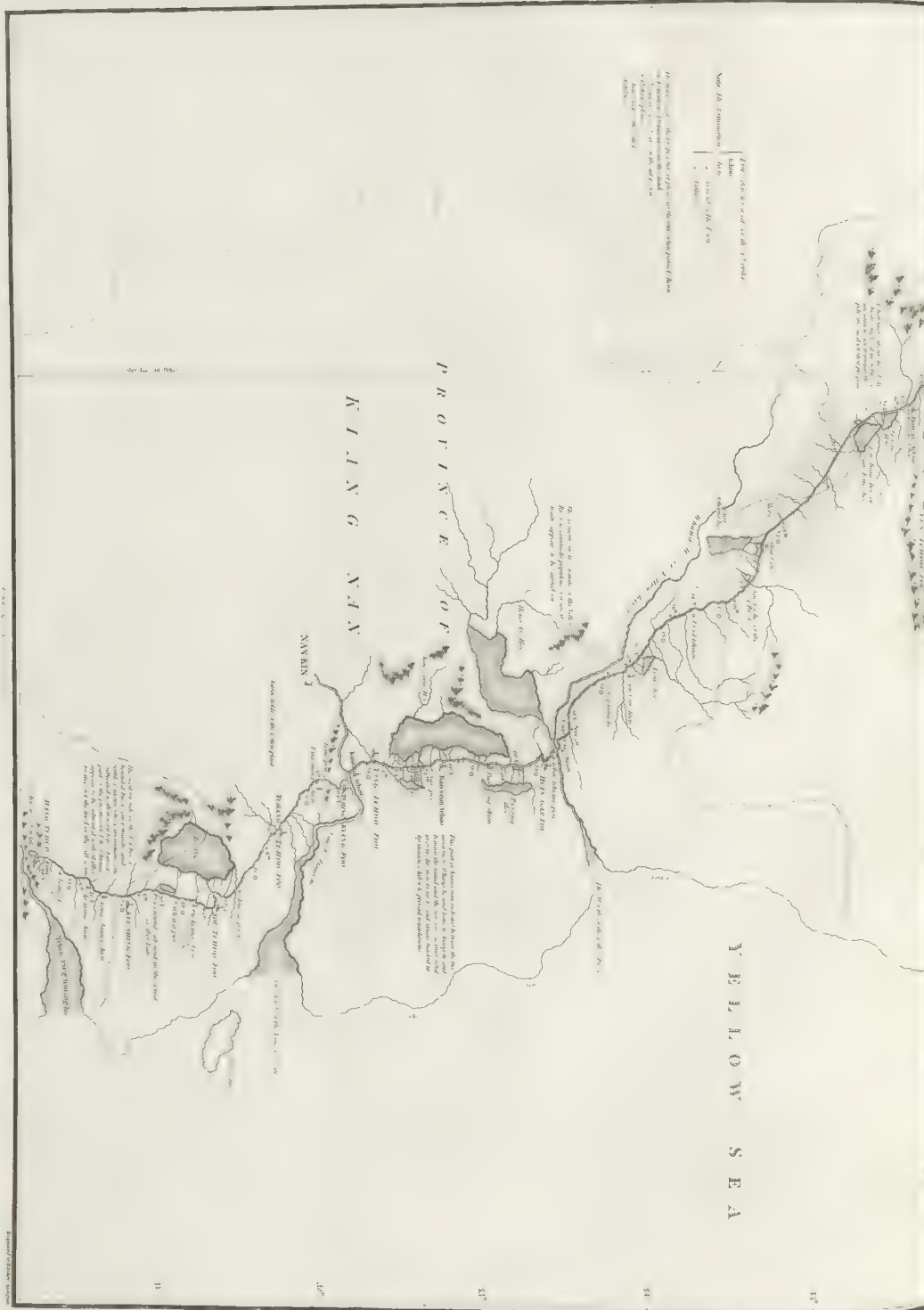
GULPH OF PETCHEL





The names of the rivers and lakes are given in the original language, and in English, where they are known. The names of the mountains are given in the original language only. The names of the towns and villages are given in the original language only. The names of the provinces and districts are given in the original language only. The names of the rivers and lakes are given in the original language, and in English, where they are known. The names of the mountains are given in the original language only. The names of the towns and villages are given in the original language only. The names of the provinces and districts are given in the original language only.

The names of the rivers and lakes are given in the original language, and in English, where they are known. The names of the mountains are given in the original language only. The names of the towns and villages are given in the original language only. The names of the provinces and districts are given in the original language only.



GULF OF THAI

PROVINCE OF
KINGDOM SIAM

SIAM

31

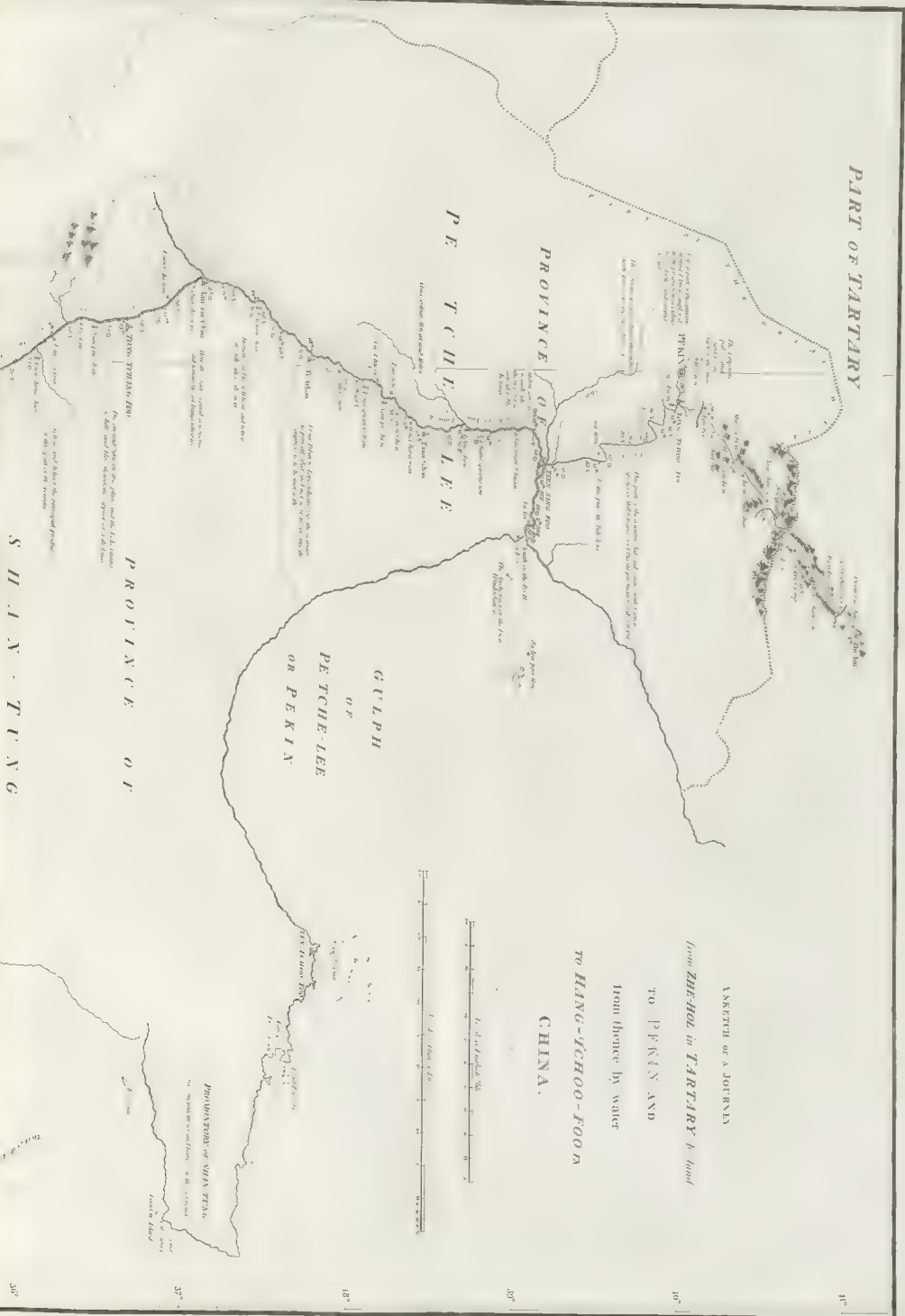
32

33

34

35

PART OF TARTARY



MAP OF A PORTION
 FROM ZHE-HOU IN TARTARY to HOO
 TO PEKIN AND
 FROM THENCE BY WATER
 TO HANG-SHOO-FOO IN
 CHINA.

S H I N - T U N G

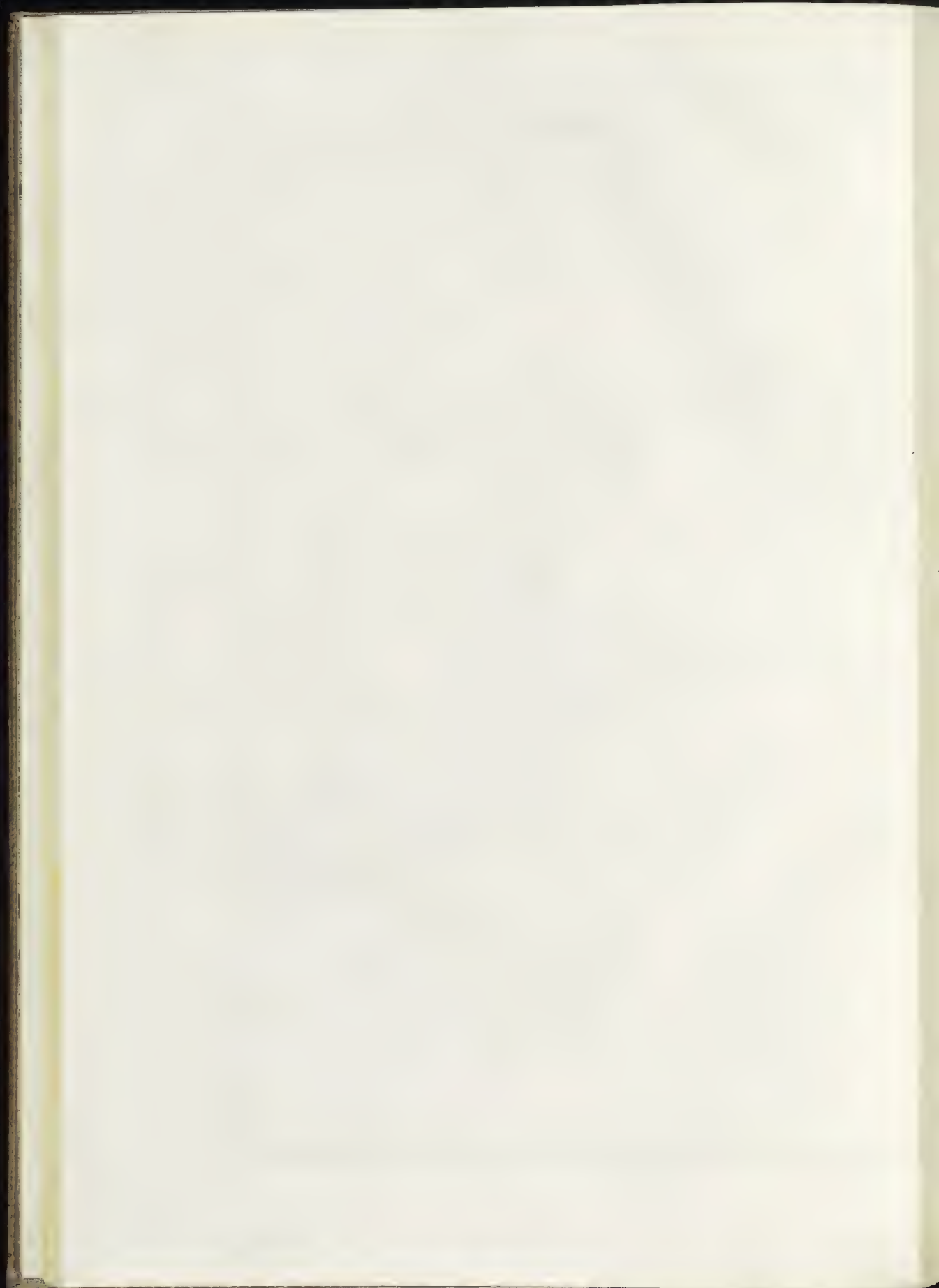
P R O V I N C E O F

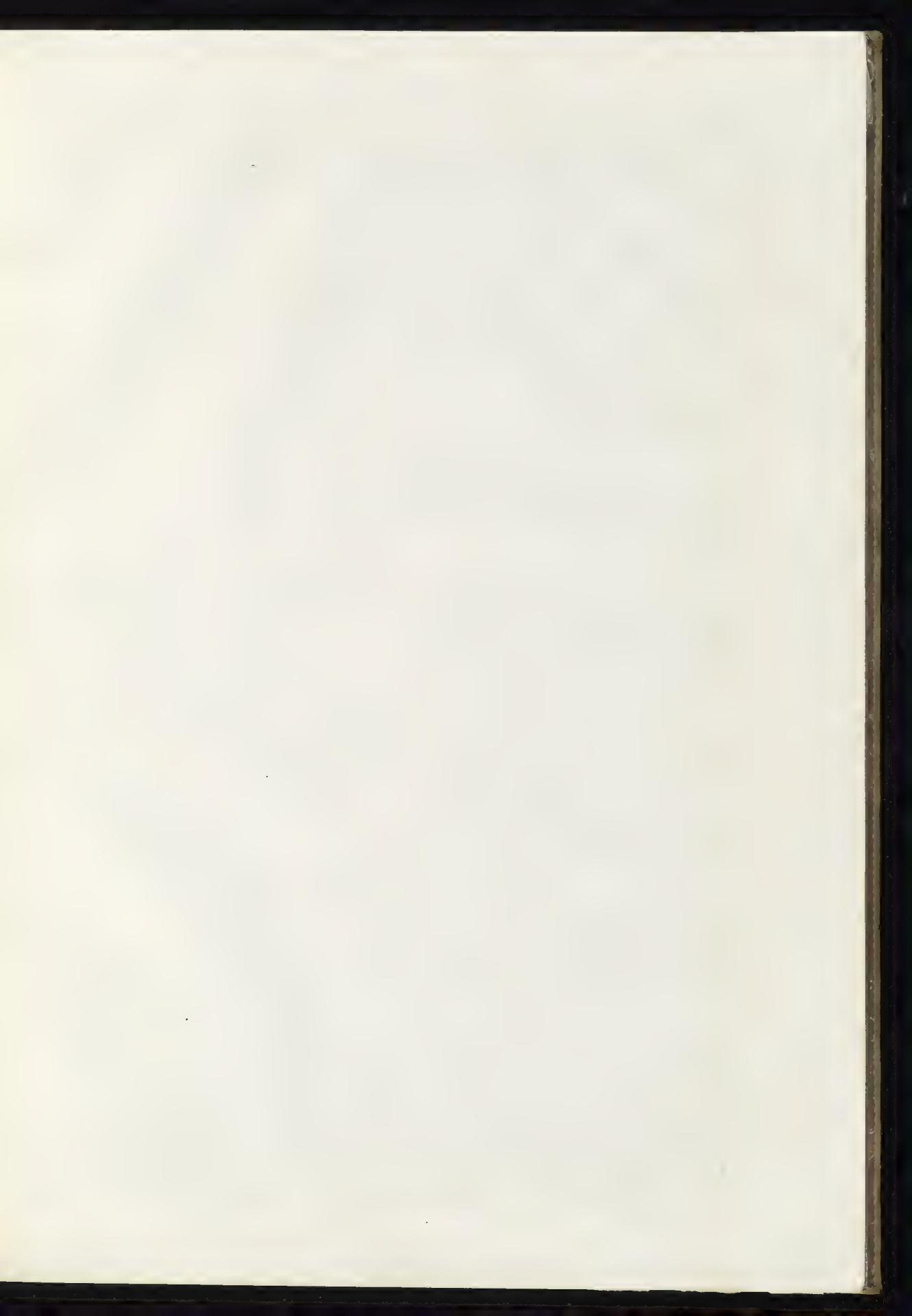
G U L P H
O F
P E T C H E - L E E
O R
P E K I N

P E
T C H E -
L E E

P R O V I N C E O F

10° 25° 30° 35° 40°





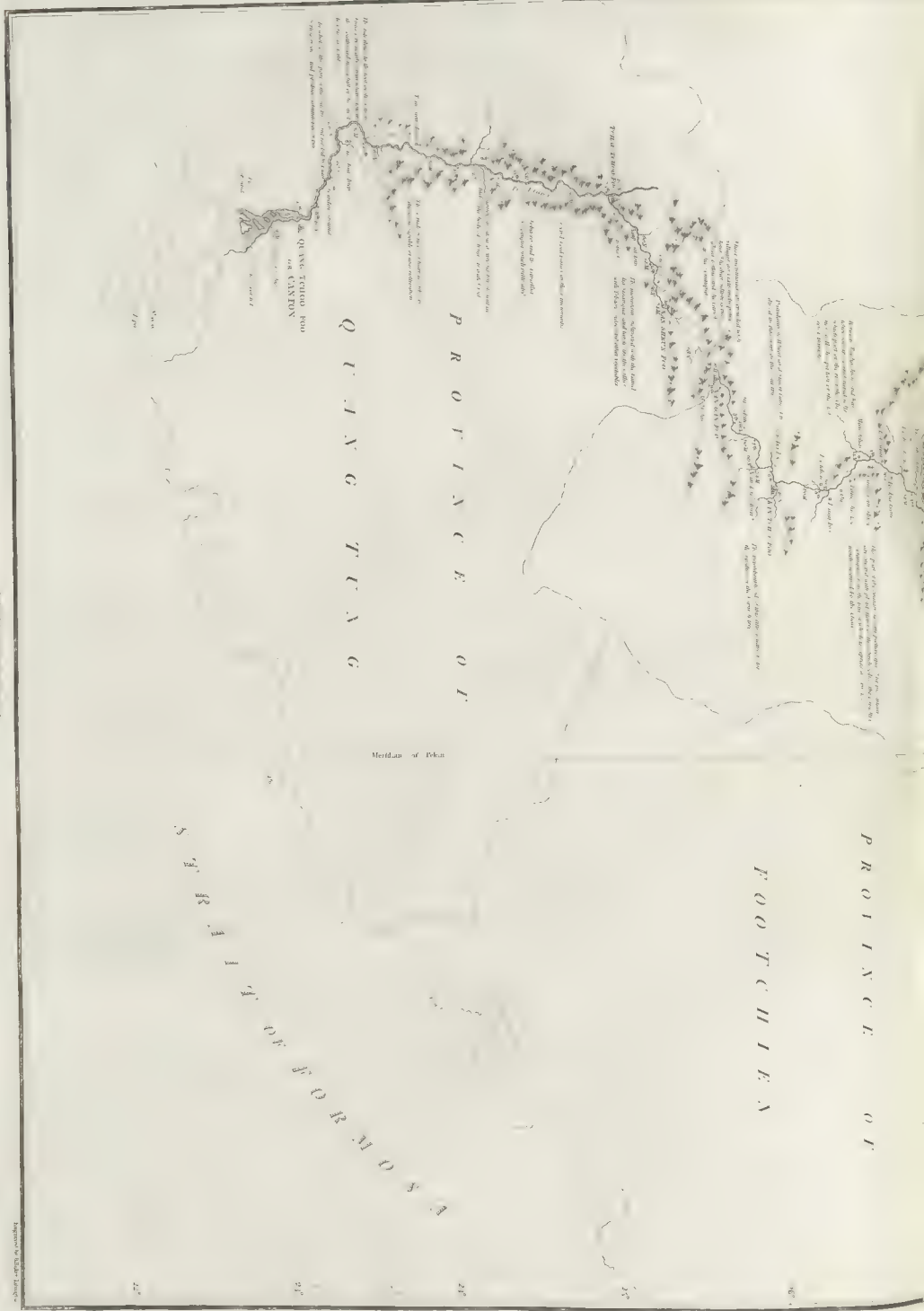
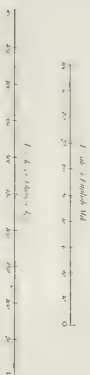


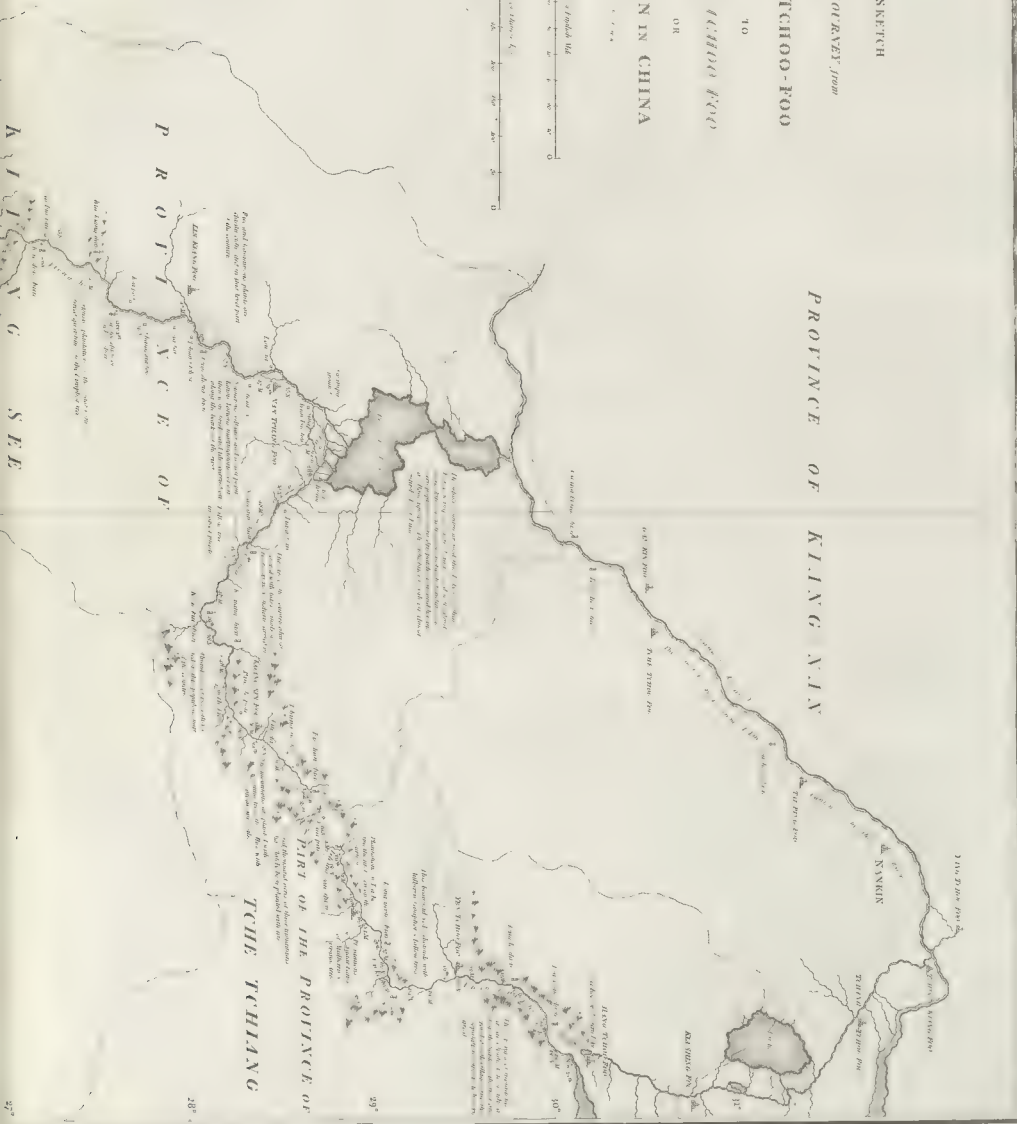
Fig. 1. Quingtung and Foochuen.

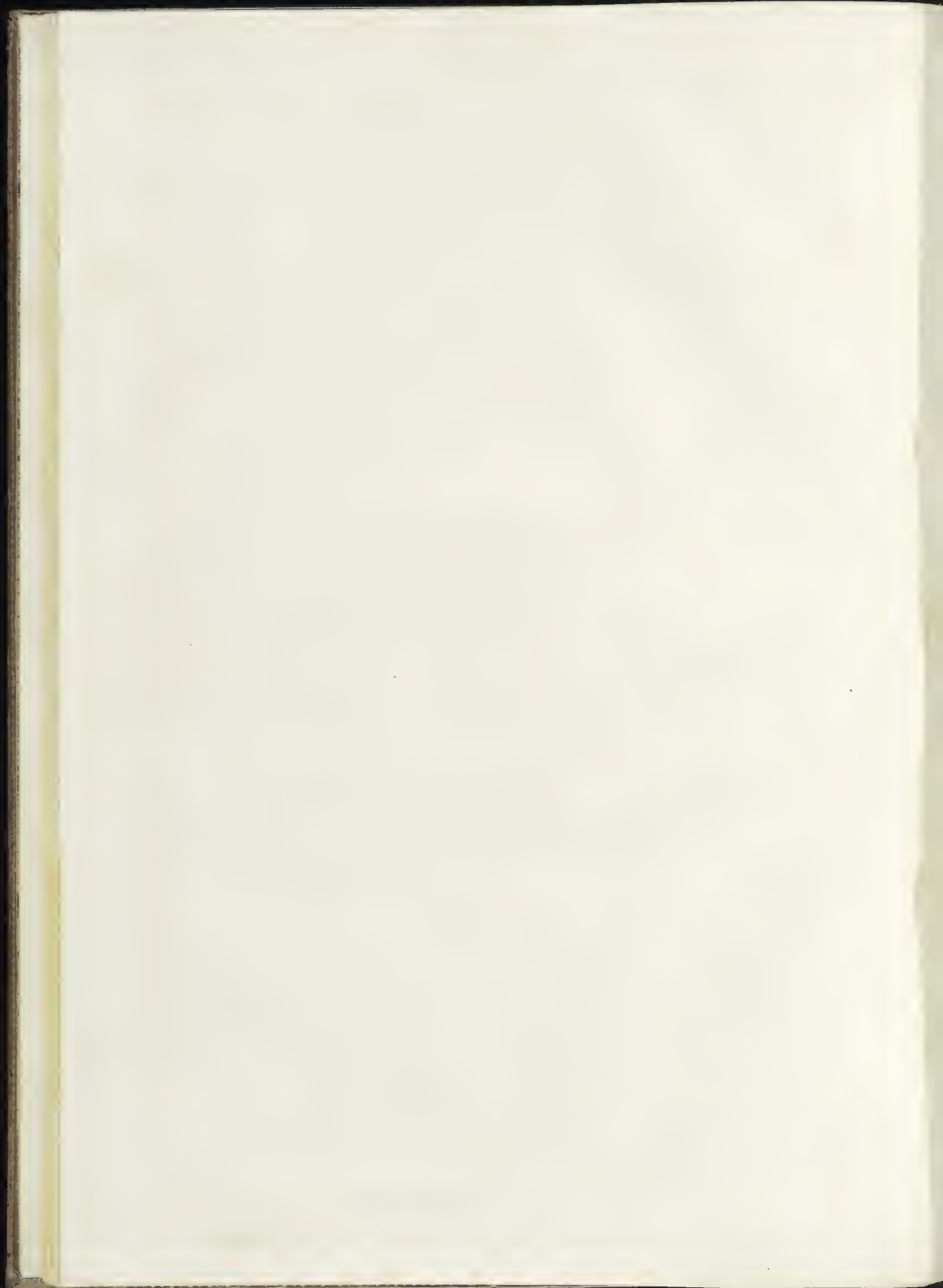
SKETCH
 of a JOURNEY from
 HANG TCHOO-POO
 TO
 QILANG TCHOO KPOO
 OR
 CANTON IN CHINA

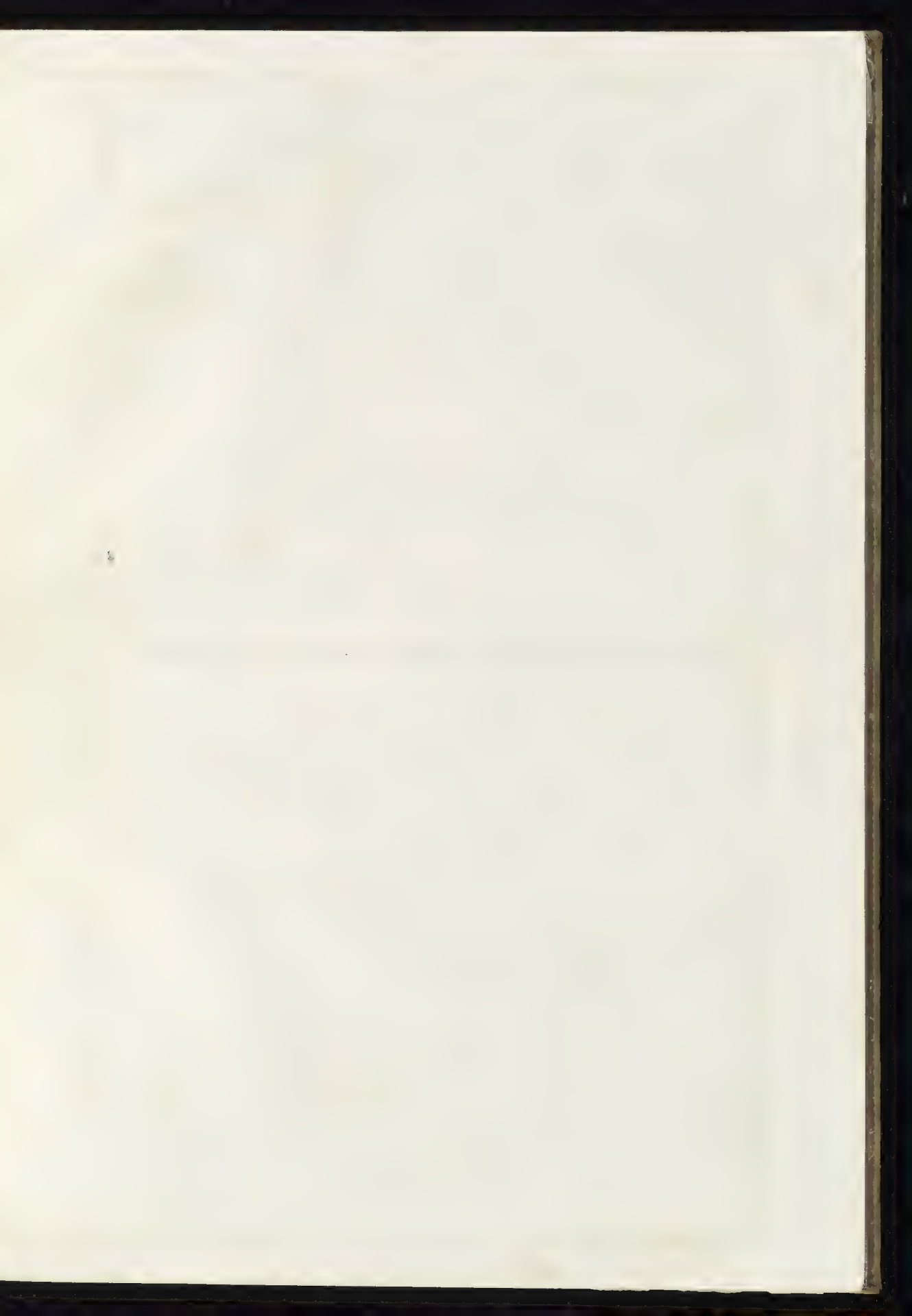
PROVINCE OF KING NIN

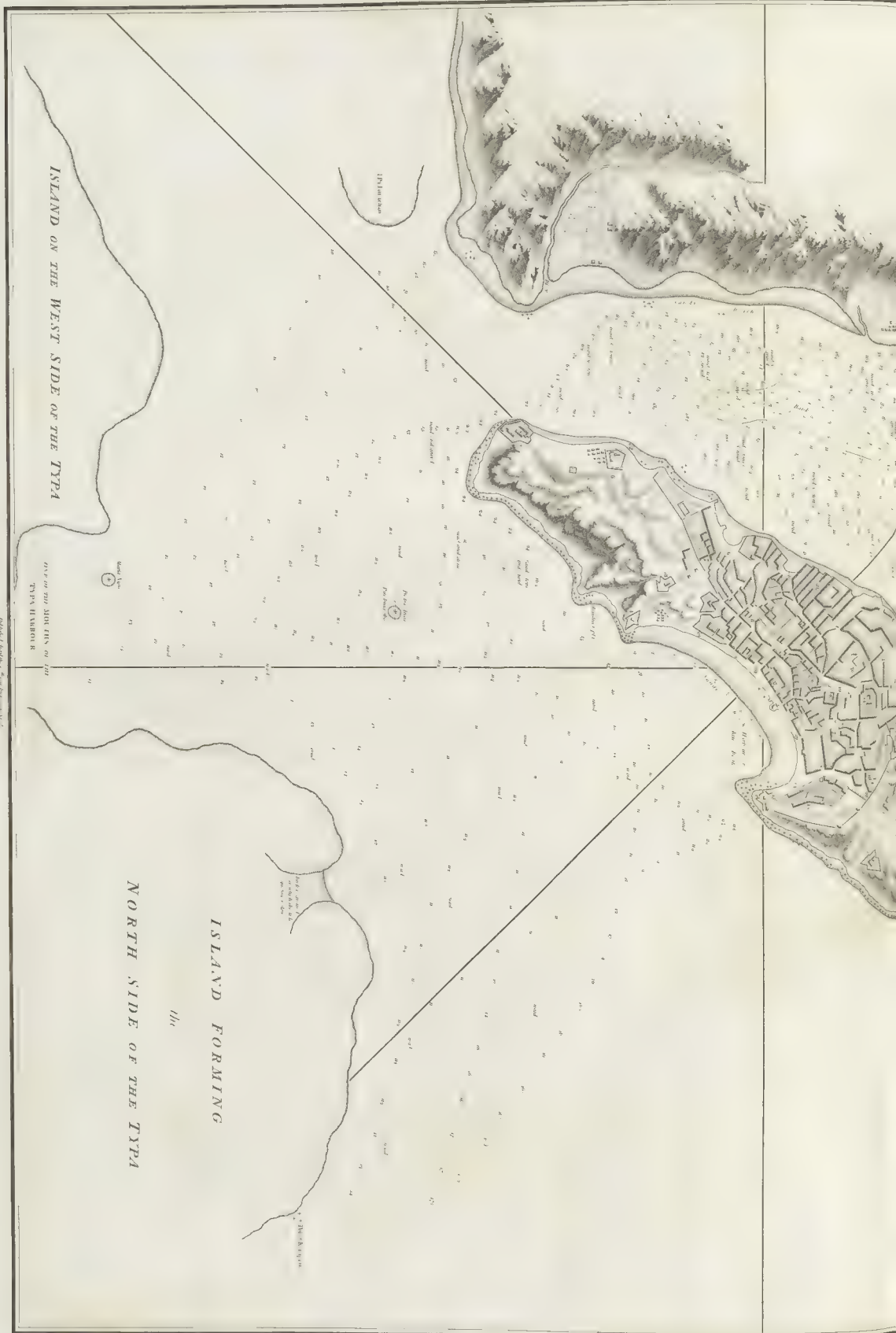


From the map of the province of King Nin, the route of the journey from Hang Tchoo-poo to Qilang Tchoo Kpoo is indicated by a dotted line. The route passes through the cities of Hang Tchoo-poo, Kiang Tchoo-poo, and Qilang Tchoo Kpoo. The map also shows the coast of the province and the sea to the west.









Published by the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C.

PART of the ISLAND of MACAO belonging to the CHINESE

PLAN
of the
CITY AND HARBOR OF MACAO

A COLONY OF THE PORTUGUEZE
situated on the southern extremity of the
CHINESE EMPIRE
on the *Eastern* Coast of *Guangtung*

REFERENCES

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Fort of St. Paul | 16. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 2. The Fort of St. James | 17. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 3. The Fort of St. Peter | 18. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 4. The Fort of St. Paul | 19. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 5. The Fort of St. Paul | 20. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 6. The Fort of St. Paul | 21. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 7. The Fort of St. Paul | 22. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 8. The Fort of St. Paul | 23. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 9. The Fort of St. Paul | 24. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 10. The Fort of St. Paul | 25. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 11. The Fort of St. Paul | 26. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 12. The Fort of St. Paul | 27. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 13. The Fort of St. Paul | 28. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 14. The Fort of St. Paul | 29. The Fort of St. Raphael |
| 15. The Fort of St. Paul | 30. The Fort of St. Raphael |

Note: The scale of the map is 1 inch = 1 mile. The distance from the city to the harbor is 1/2 mile. The distance from the city to the harbor is 1/2 mile. The distance from the city to the harbor is 1/2 mile.

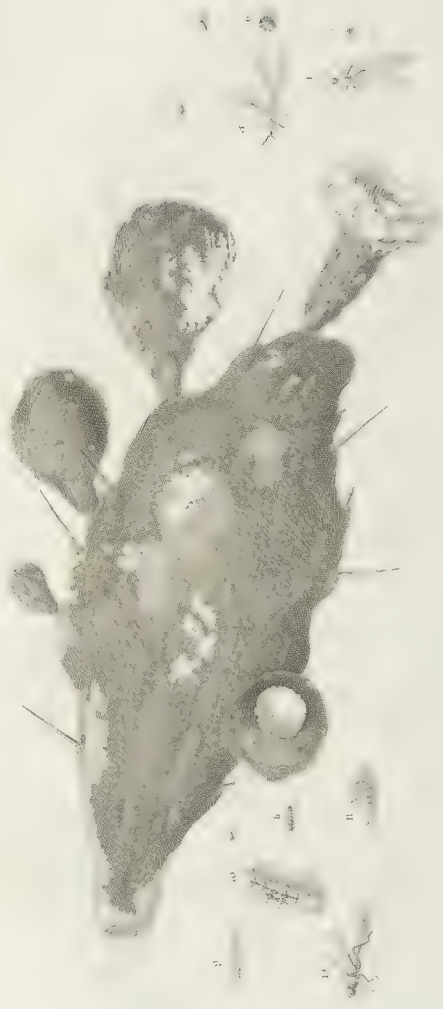


Scale of one English mile





1 LEAF of the CACTUS OPUNTIA or PRICKLY PEAR with the COCHINEAL INSECTS upon it



- 1. The whole of the leaf, with the cochineal insects upon it.
- 2. A magnified view of one of the cochineal insects.
- 3. A magnified view of the legs of the cochineal insect.
- 4. A magnified view of the body of the cochineal insect.
- 5. A magnified view of the head of the cochineal insect.
- 6. A magnified view of the antennae of the cochineal insect.
- 7. A magnified view of the mouthparts of the cochineal insect.
- 8. A magnified view of the feet of the cochineal insect.
- 9. A magnified view of the wings of the cochineal insect.
- 10. A magnified view of the tail of the cochineal insect.
- 11. A magnified view of the tail of the cochineal insect.
- 12. A magnified view of the tail of the cochineal insect.



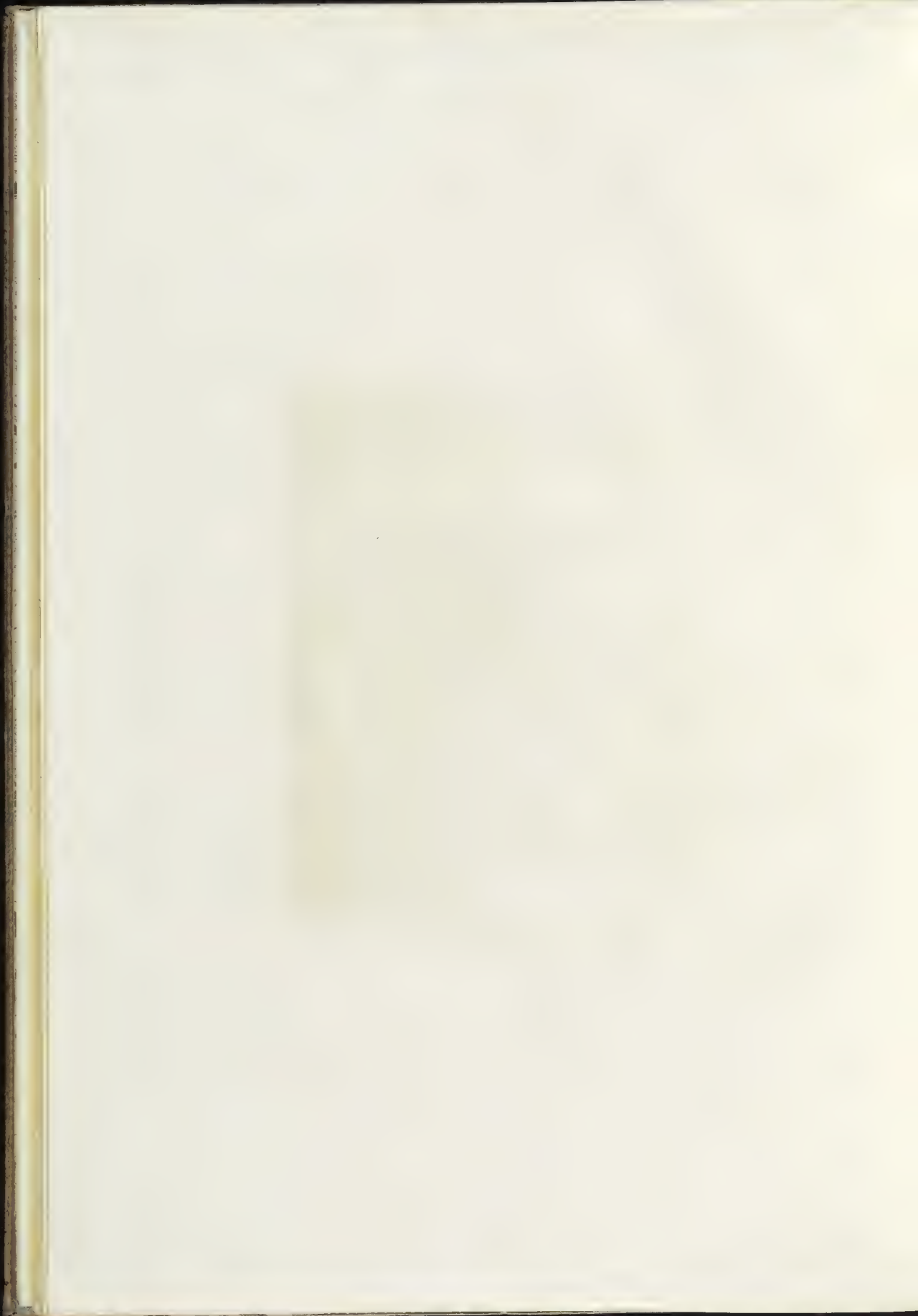


THE FIRE-BACKED PHEASANT OF JAVA





NATIVE VILLAGE OF COCHIN-CHINA. From a drawing by SHUTTLECOCK. Plate XXXV.





VUE DE TURON BAY.





A MANDARIN OF MALACCA AND A EUROPEAN.

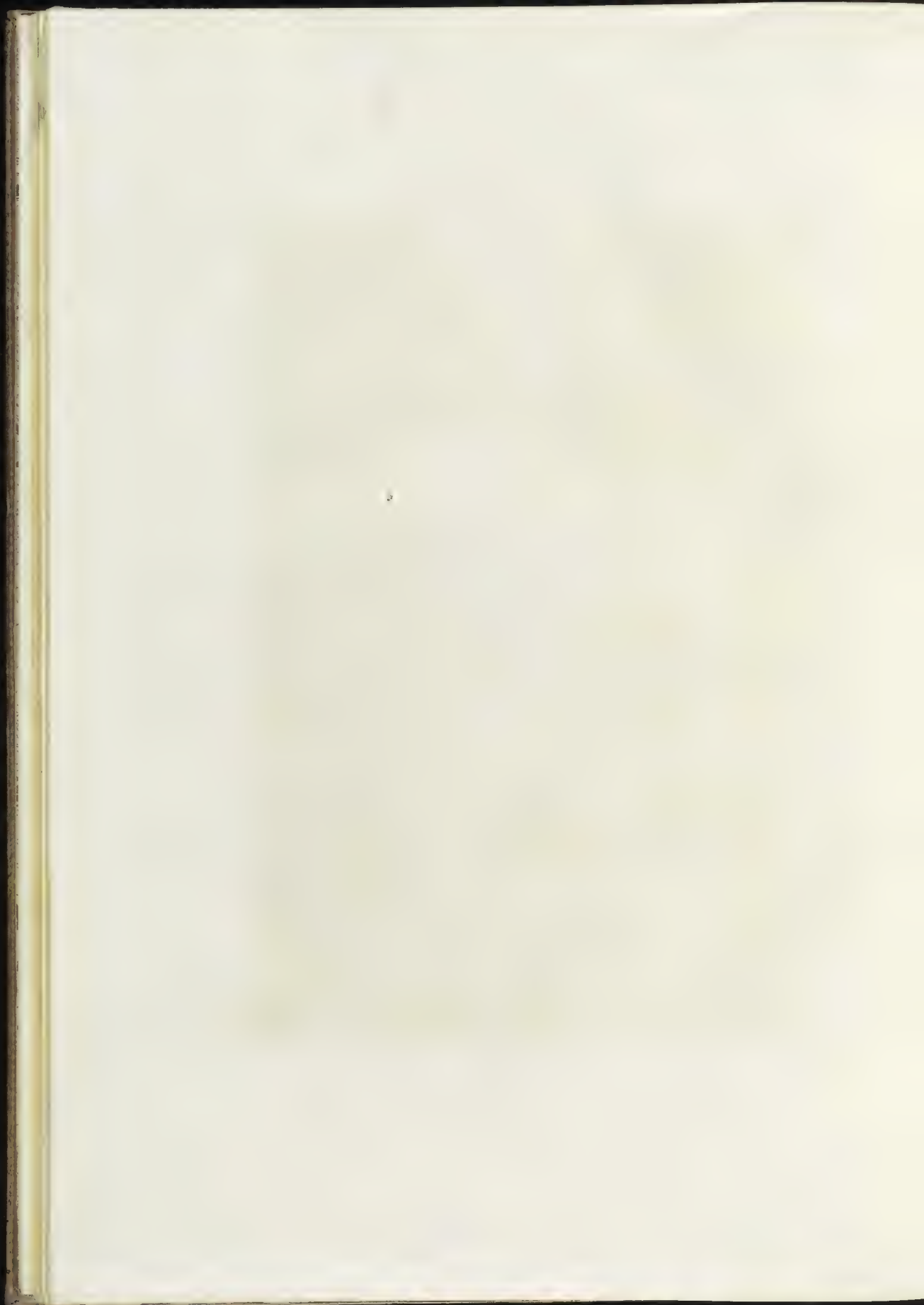


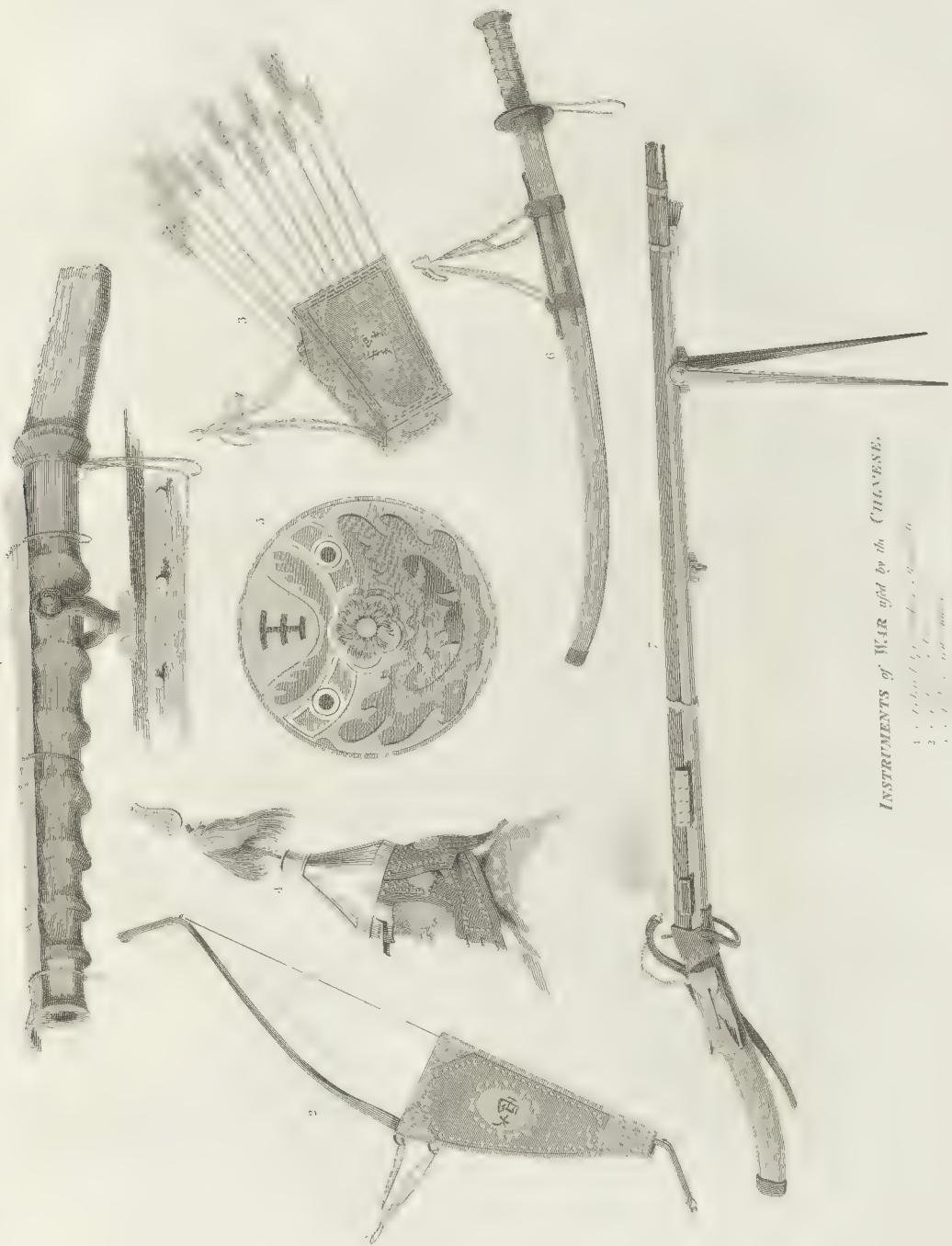


A CHINESE FESTIVAL SCENE



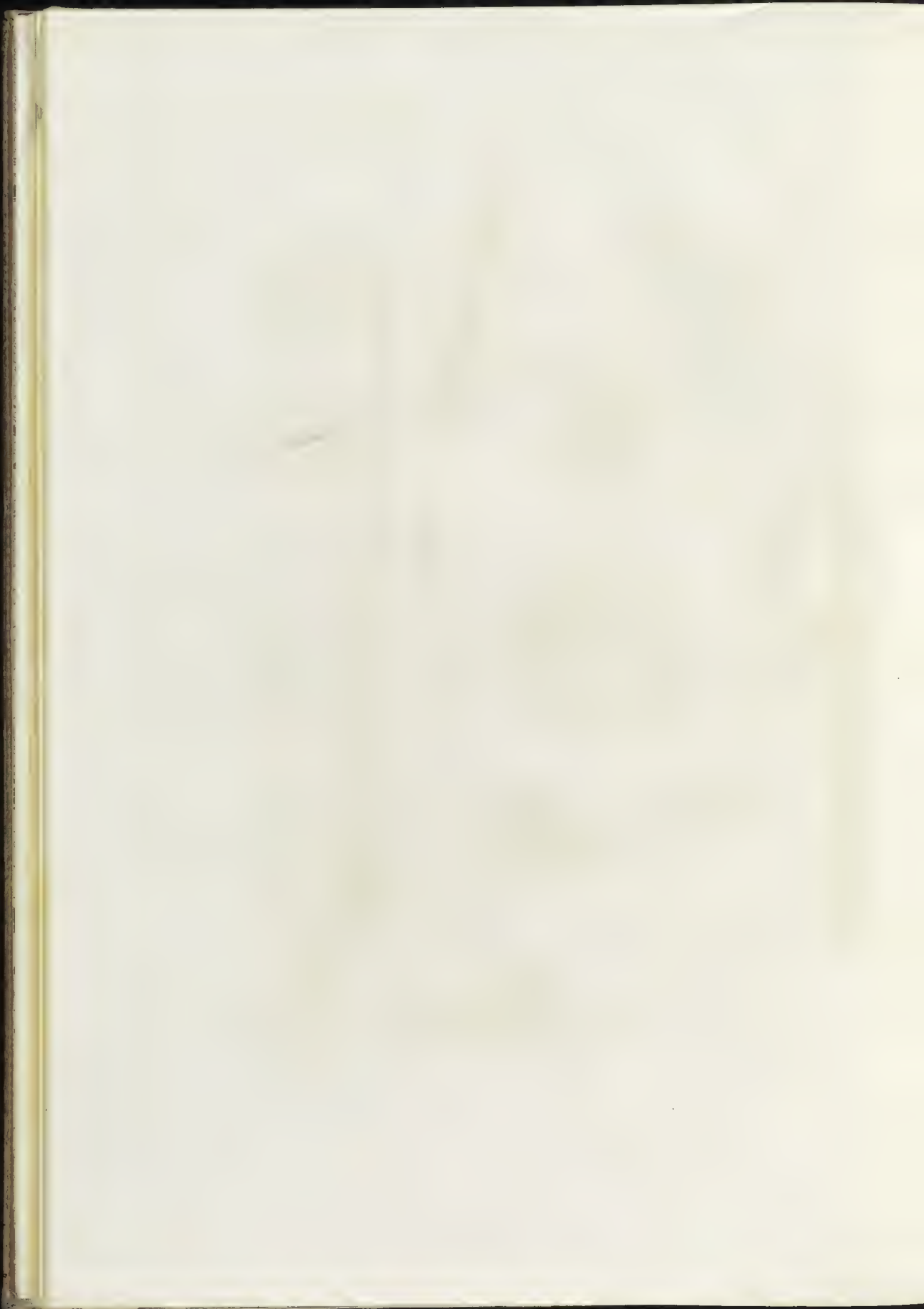
CHINESE MILITARY drawn out on Cap'ment to the BRITISH EMBASSADOR.





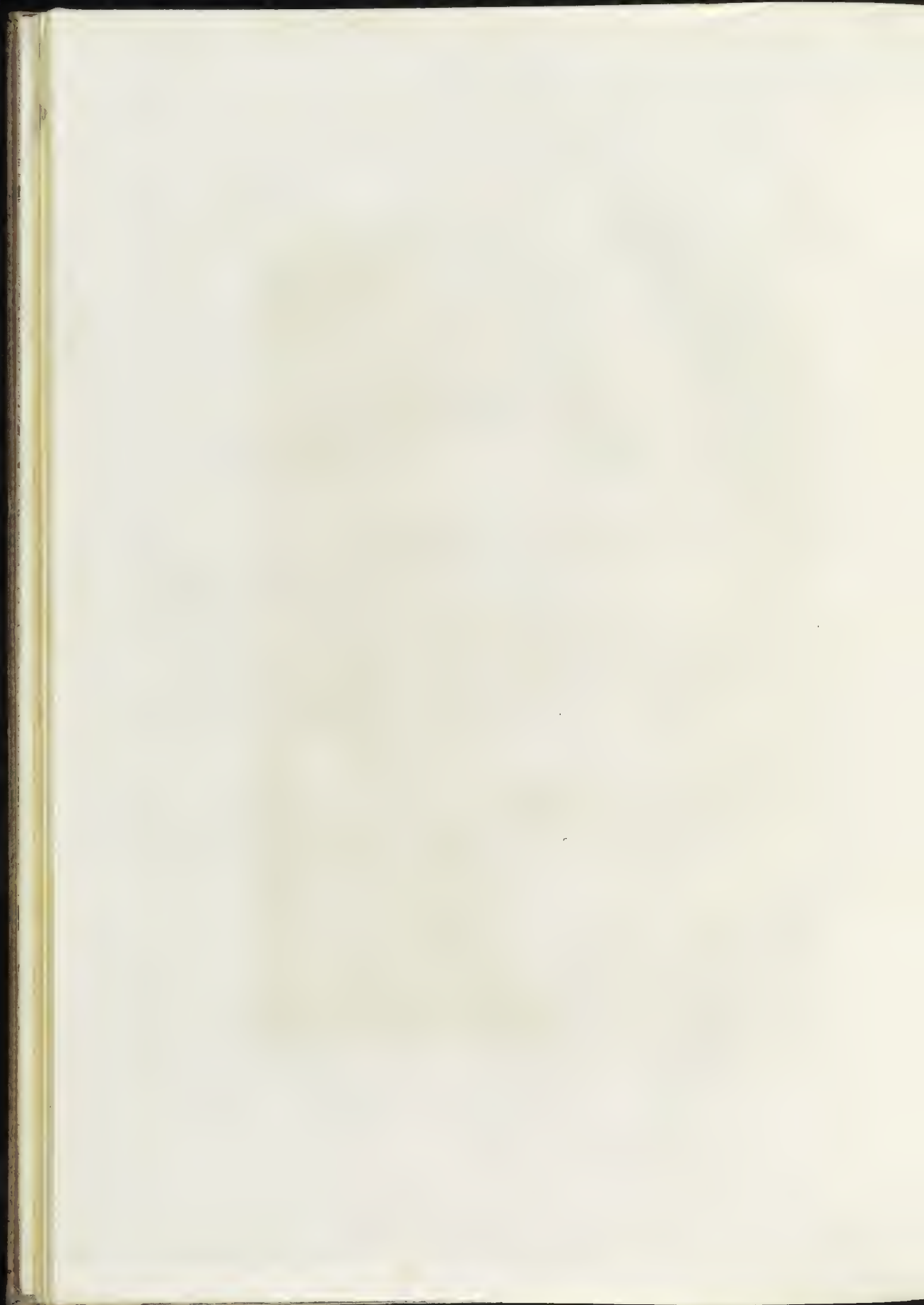
INSTRUMENTS of WAR used by the CHINESE.

1. Spear by the Chinese.
2. Shield by the Chinese.
3. Quiver and arrows by the Chinese.
4. Sword by the Chinese.
5. Crossbow by the Chinese.
6. Flag by the Chinese.
7. Flag by the Chinese.

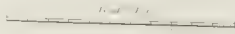




View of one of the Temples at Peking, the City of Heaven.



PLAN OF THE HALL OF AUDIENCE
 AND THE ADJACENT COURTS IN THE
 EMPEROR'S GARDENS AT YUEN-MIN-YUEN

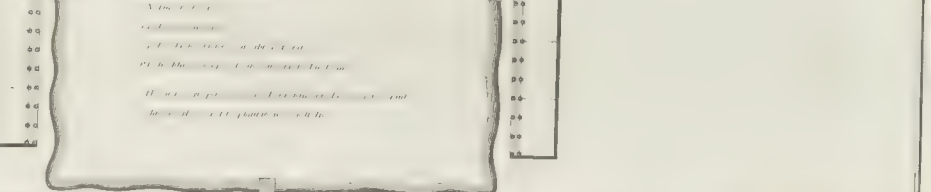
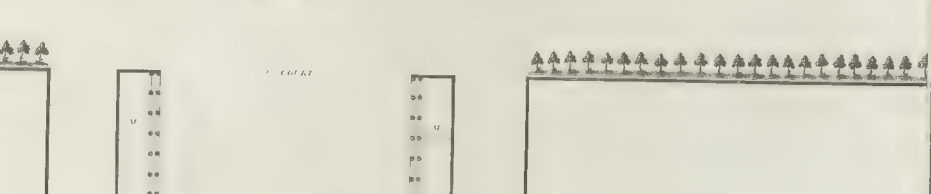
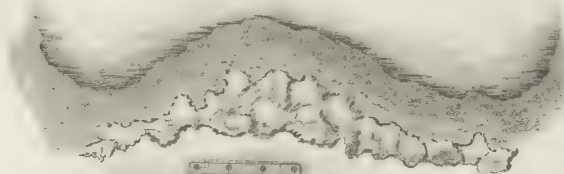


IN THE COURTS
 A. Hall of Audience
 B. Hall of the Prince of the East
 C. Hall of the Prince of the West
 D. Hall of the Prince of the South
 E. Hall of the Prince of the North
 F. Hall of the Prince of the East
 G. Hall of the Prince of the West
 H. Hall of the Prince of the South
 I. Hall of the Prince of the North

The Deputies for the EMPEROR were placed at one end of the HALL OF AUDIENCE

A. Hall of Audience
 B. Hall of the Prince of the East
 C. Hall of the Prince of the West
 D. Hall of the Prince of the South
 E. Hall of the Prince of the North
 F. Hall of the Prince of the East
 G. Hall of the Prince of the West
 H. Hall of the Prince of the South
 I. Hall of the Prince of the North

H. Hall of Audience
 I. Hall of Audience
 K. Hall of Audience
 L. Hall of Audience



IN THE EAST AND WEST COURTS
 A. Hall of Audience
 B. Hall of the Prince of the East
 C. Hall of the Prince of the West
 D. Hall of the Prince of the South
 E. Hall of the Prince of the North
 F. Hall of the Prince of the East
 G. Hall of the Prince of the West
 H. Hall of the Prince of the South
 I. Hall of the Prince of the North

IN THE EAST AND WEST COURTS
 A. Hall of Audience
 B. Hall of the Prince of the East
 C. Hall of the Prince of the West
 D. Hall of the Prince of the South
 E. Hall of the Prince of the North
 F. Hall of the Prince of the East
 G. Hall of the Prince of the West
 H. Hall of the Prince of the South
 I. Hall of the Prince of the North

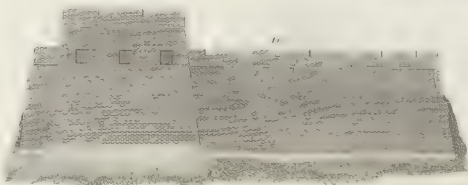




PLATE I. VIEW of the HALL of AUDIENCE at the PALACE of YUEN-MIN-YUEN.



PLANS, SECTIONS, ELEVATIONS, &c. of the GREAT WALL, of CHINA
 and some of the
 TOWERS, NEAR THE PASS OF COU-PE-KEOU.



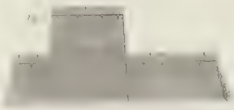
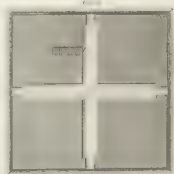
REFERENCES

1. The Great Wall of China, as it is called, is a wall of masonry, built by the Chinese, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world. It is built of brick and stone, and is about 15 feet high, and 10 feet thick. It is built in a zig-zag line, and is supposed to be 15,000 miles long. It is built by the Chinese, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world.



REMARKS

The wall is built of brick and stone, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world. It is built in a zig-zag line, and is supposed to be 15,000 miles long. It is built by the Chinese, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world. The wall is built of brick and stone, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world. It is built in a zig-zag line, and is supposed to be 15,000 miles long. It is built by the Chinese, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world.



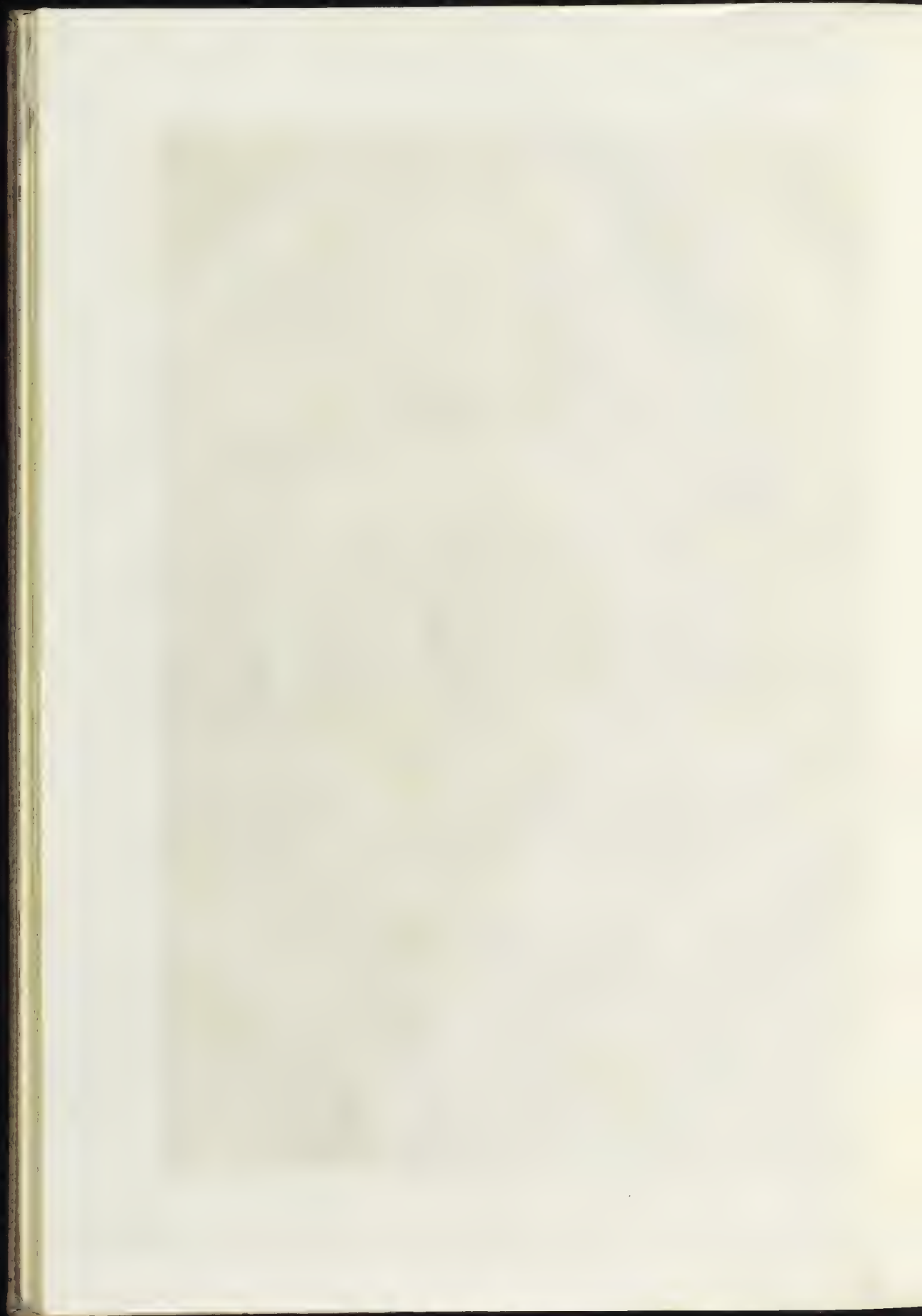
NOTES

The wall is built of brick and stone, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world. It is built in a zig-zag line, and is supposed to be 15,000 miles long. It is built by the Chinese, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world. The wall is built of brick and stone, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world. It is built in a zig-zag line, and is supposed to be 15,000 miles long. It is built by the Chinese, and is supposed to be the longest wall in the world.



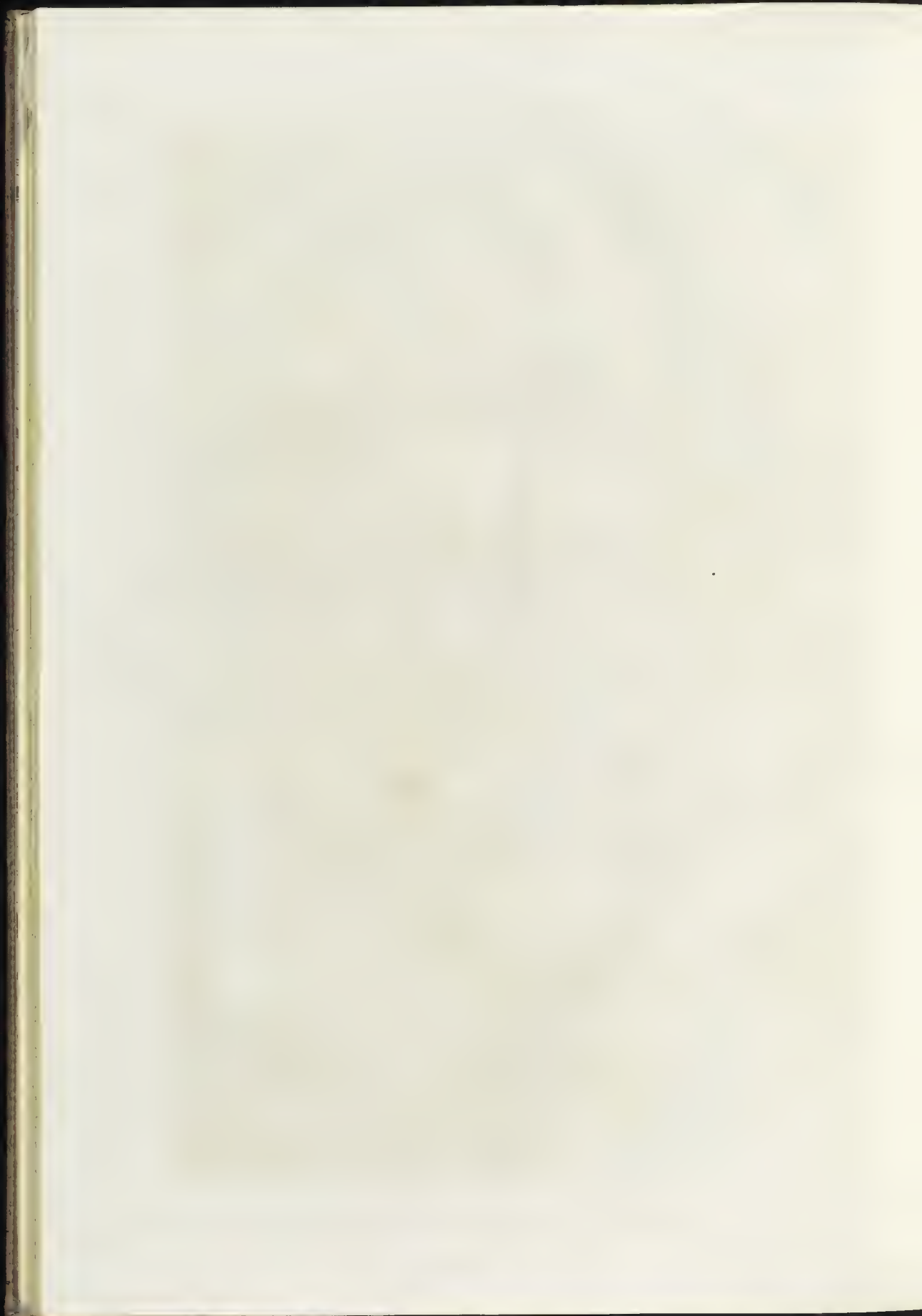


VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, called FAY LEE TCHING, or WALL of TEA THOUSAND LEE taken from the Pass of CO. PE. '00.





The UROLOGI of the EMPEROR of CHINA in the FIRST SECRETARY, by the BRITISH EMBASSADOR.



PLAN SECTION and ELEVATION of the POO-TA-LA, or TEMPLE of the LAMA

OF ZAI-HOI, TARTARY.

By REV. PARRIS of the Regt of Artillery.

FIG. 1

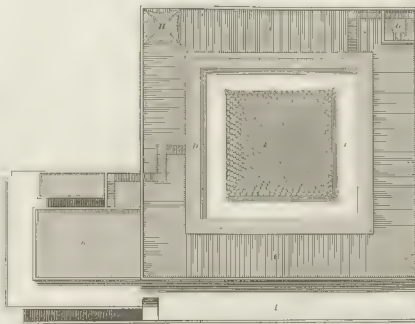


FIG. 2

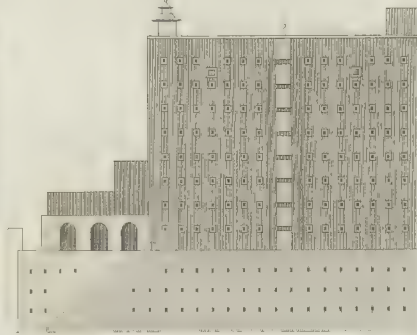
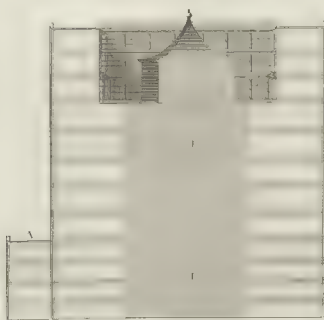


FIG. 3



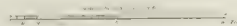
REFERENCES TO THE PLAN FIG. 1

- A. The Terrace
- B. A Wall
- C. The platform of the principal Building, it is terraced with Bricks painted red and surrounded by a low passage
- D. The roof of a structure which surrounds the Area in which the golden roof Building stands, it is supported by pillars richly ornamented with gilding and red paint. The roof is of red or glass Tile
- E. The Building covered with gold
- F. The Area in which it stands is the one in length then the base of the Terrace A
- G, H. Two higher Buildings erected on the superior platform of the principal building. Their roofs of blue or red gold

FIG. 2. Geometrical elevation of the front

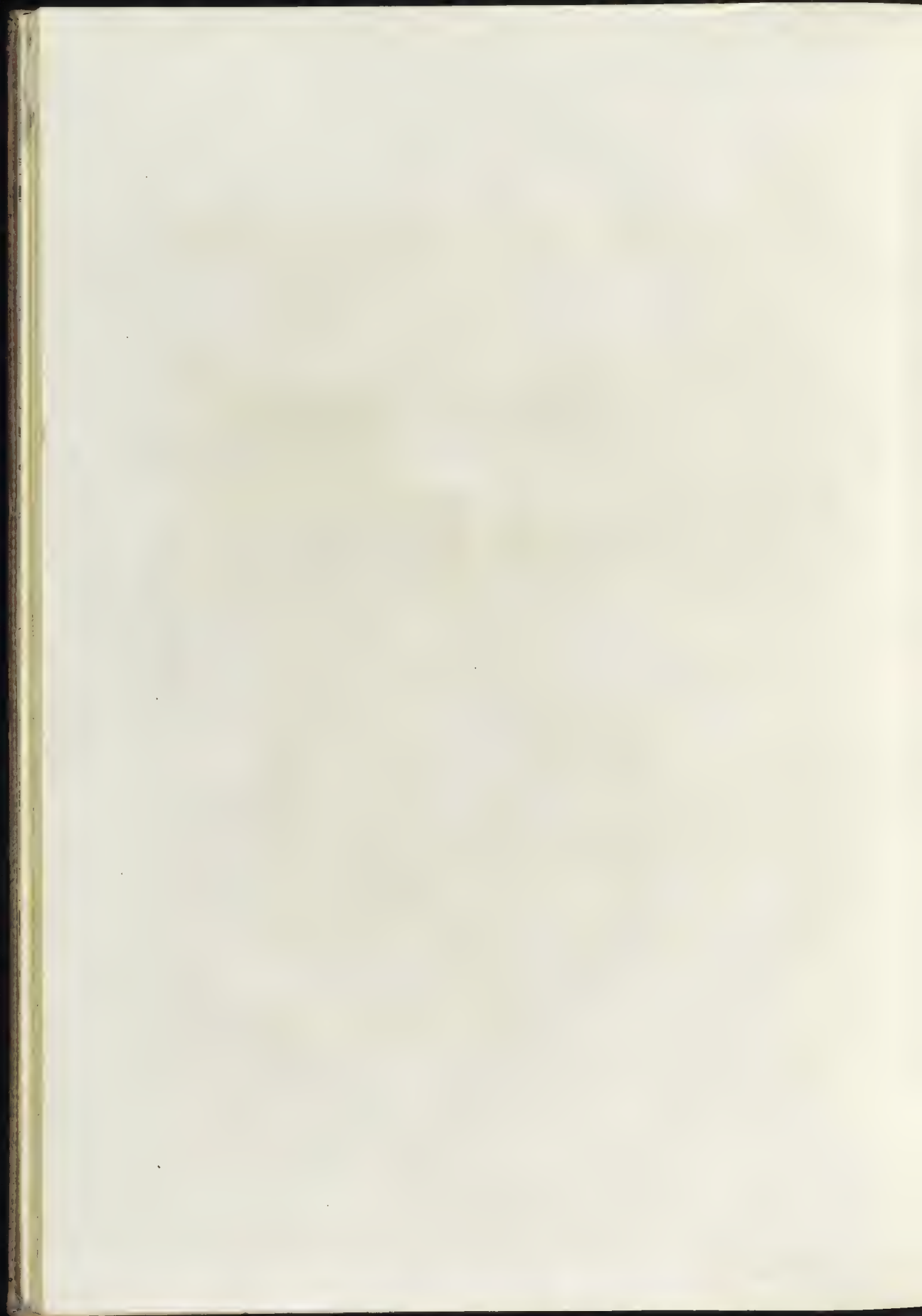
FIG. 3. Section perpendicular to the front

A. The terrace or platform



ENGRAVED BY JOHN GREENGLASSON

□ The central part of the building was not seen and partially may be called north and eastward. The rest is divided into cells for the accommodation of the priests.



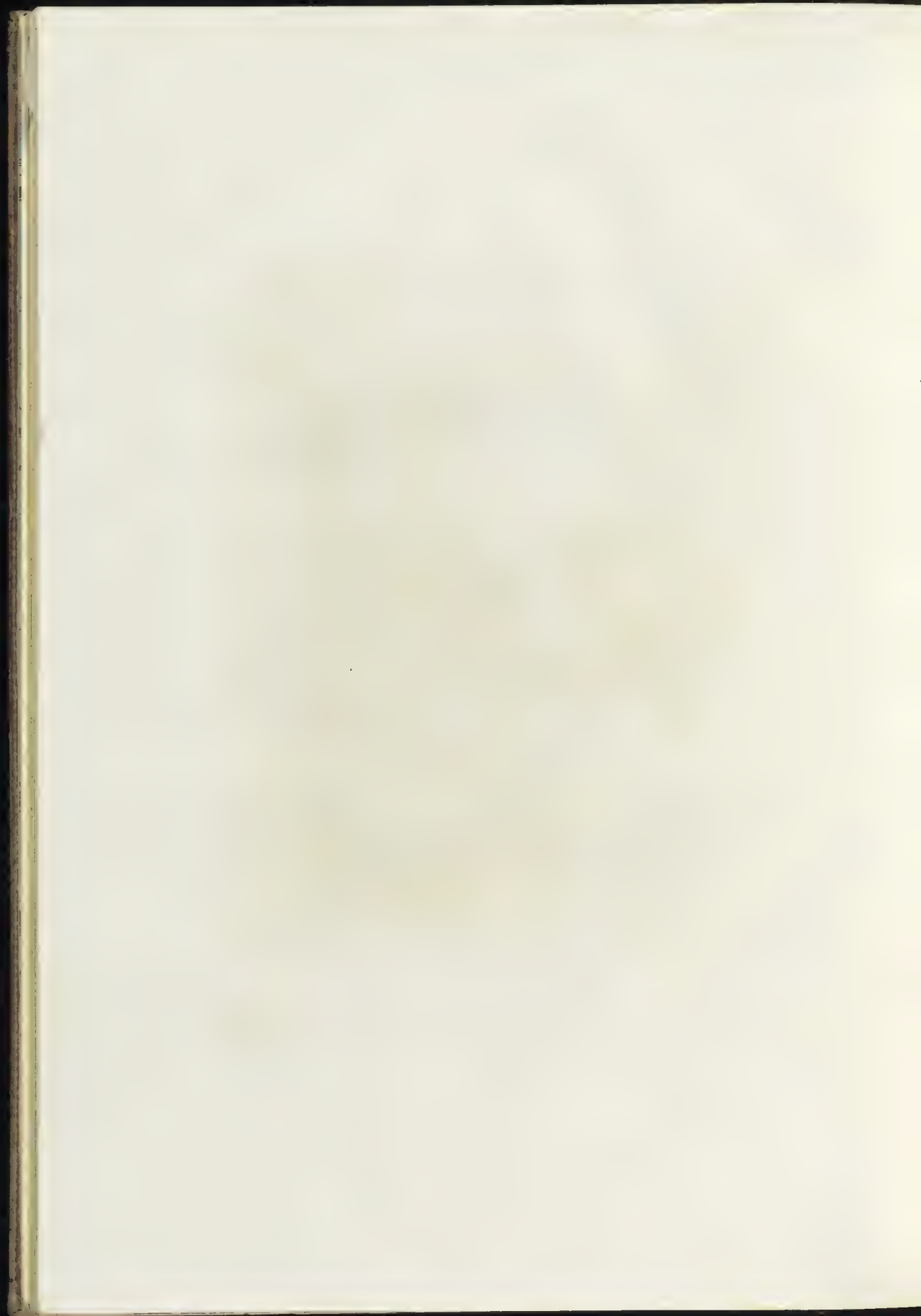


THE TEMPLE OF GREAT LAMPILL AND THE-HOL IN TARTAN



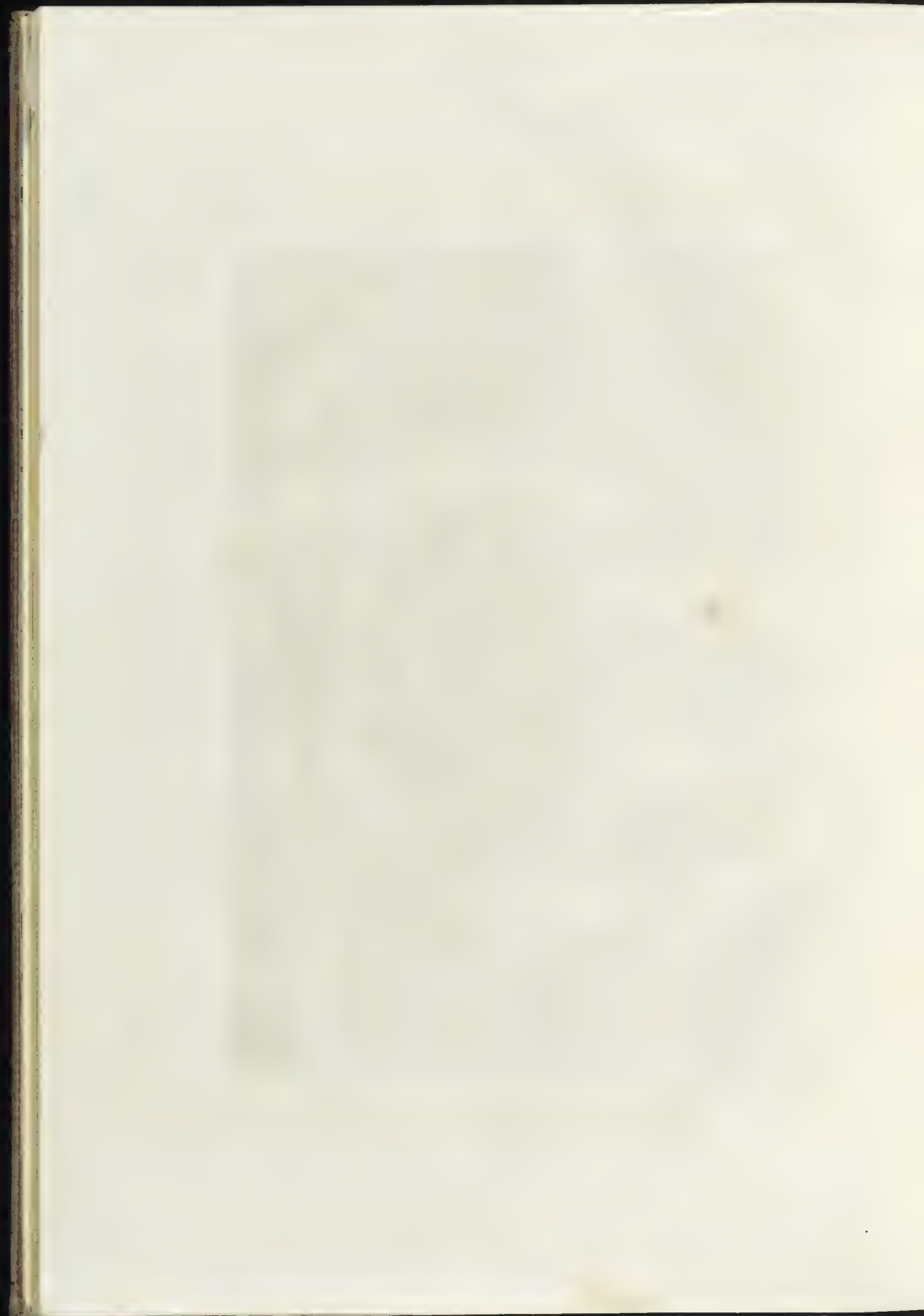


DEPARTMENT of the TUCHA





A VIEW OF THE GARDENS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN PEKIN.





A SCENE IN AN HISTORICAL PLAY, ACTED ON THE CHINESE STAGE



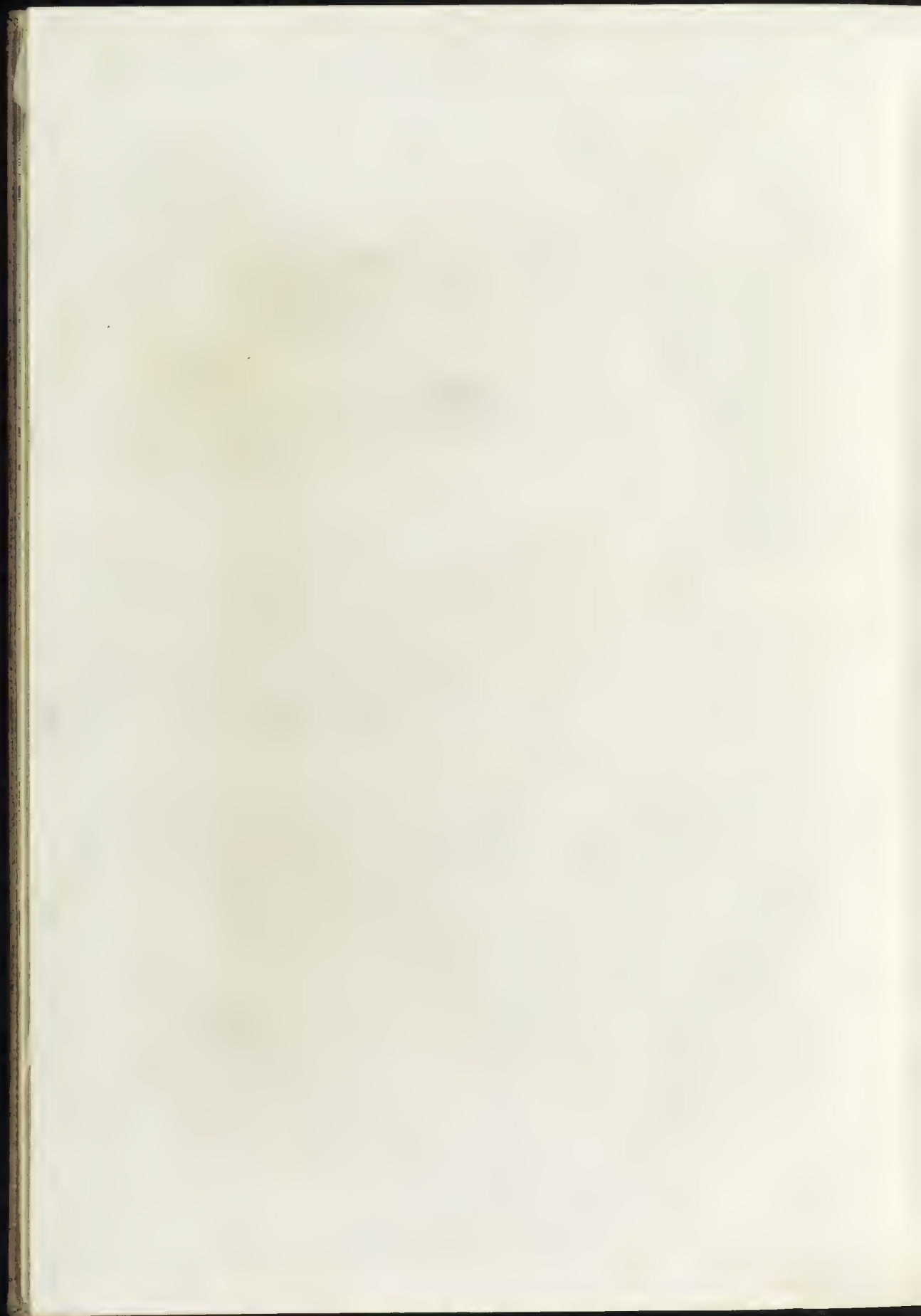


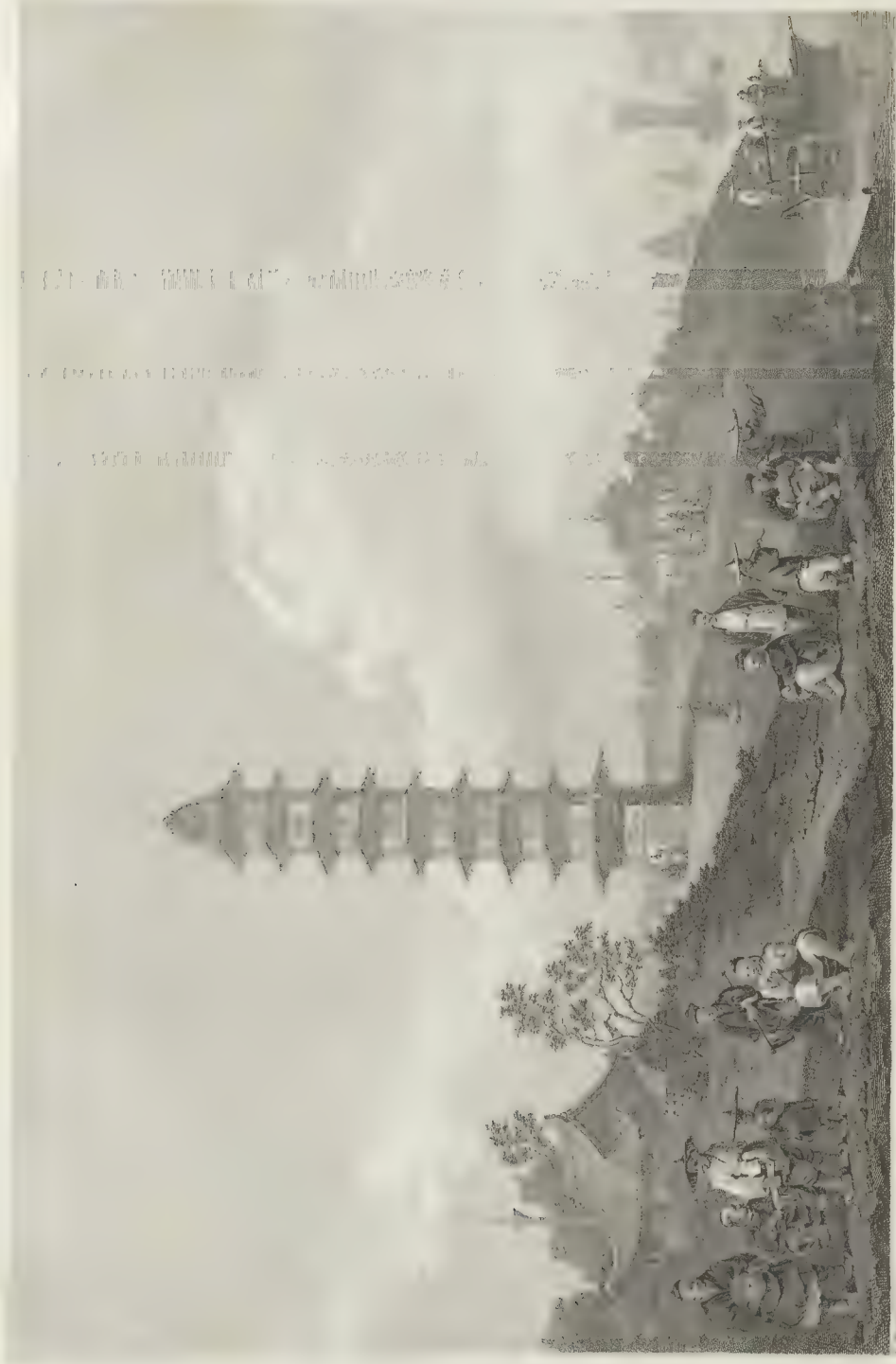
VIEW of a TIH-LOO, improperly called a TRIUMPHAL ARCH, and of a CHINESE COURSE.





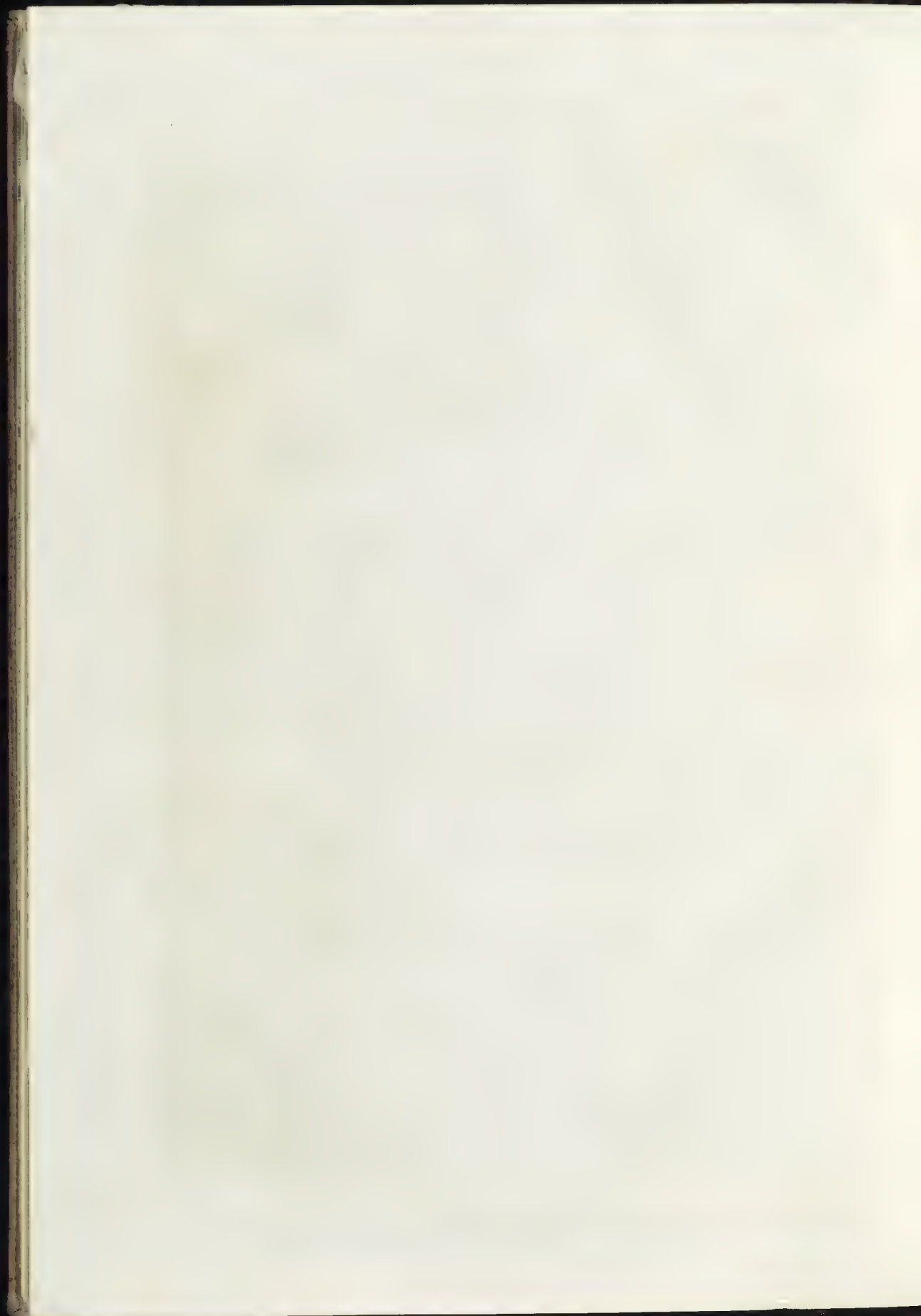
THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, from the Emperor of China.





A VIEW near the CITY of LIN-TSUY on the Banks of the GRAND CANAL.

And print on page 40.



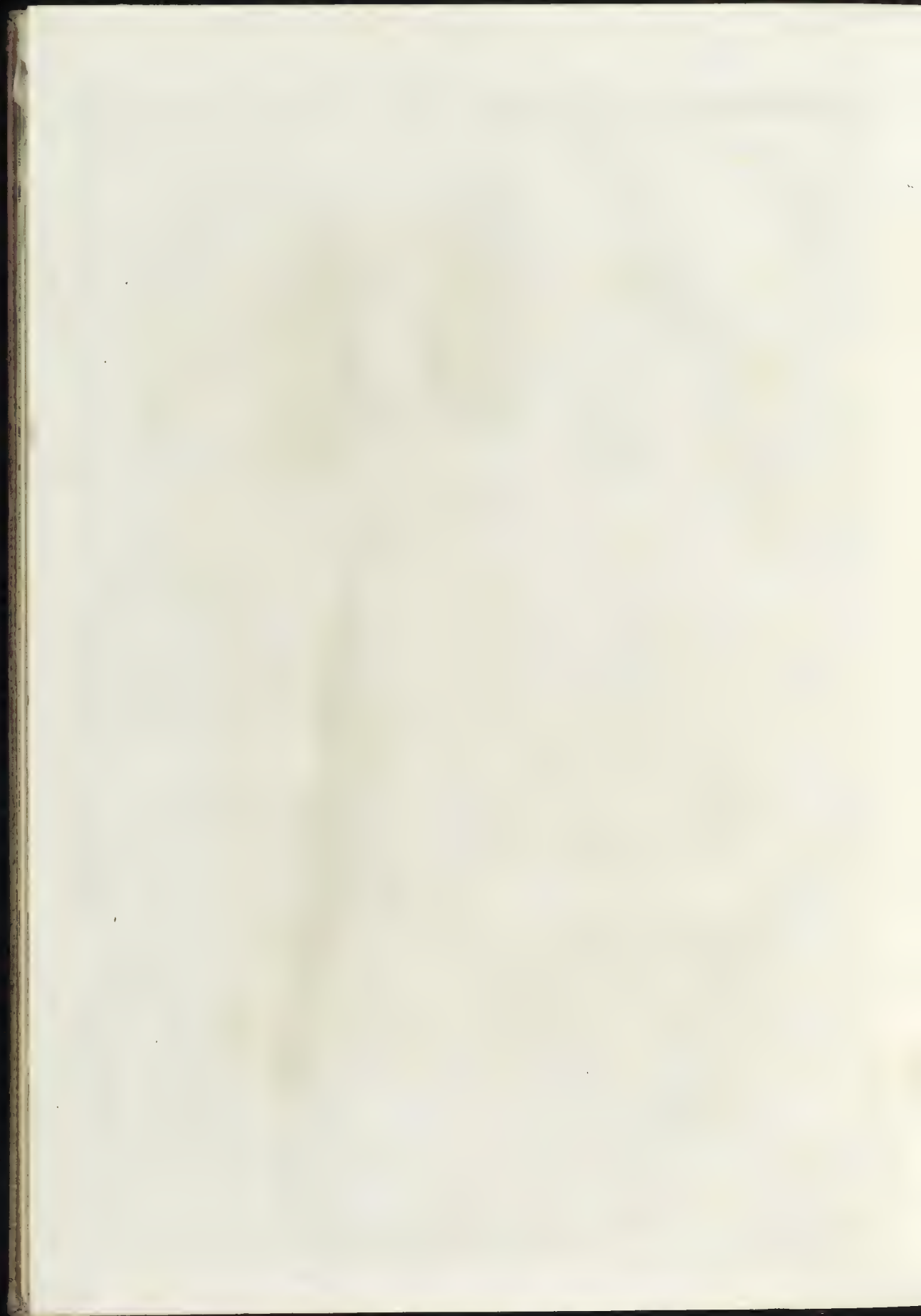
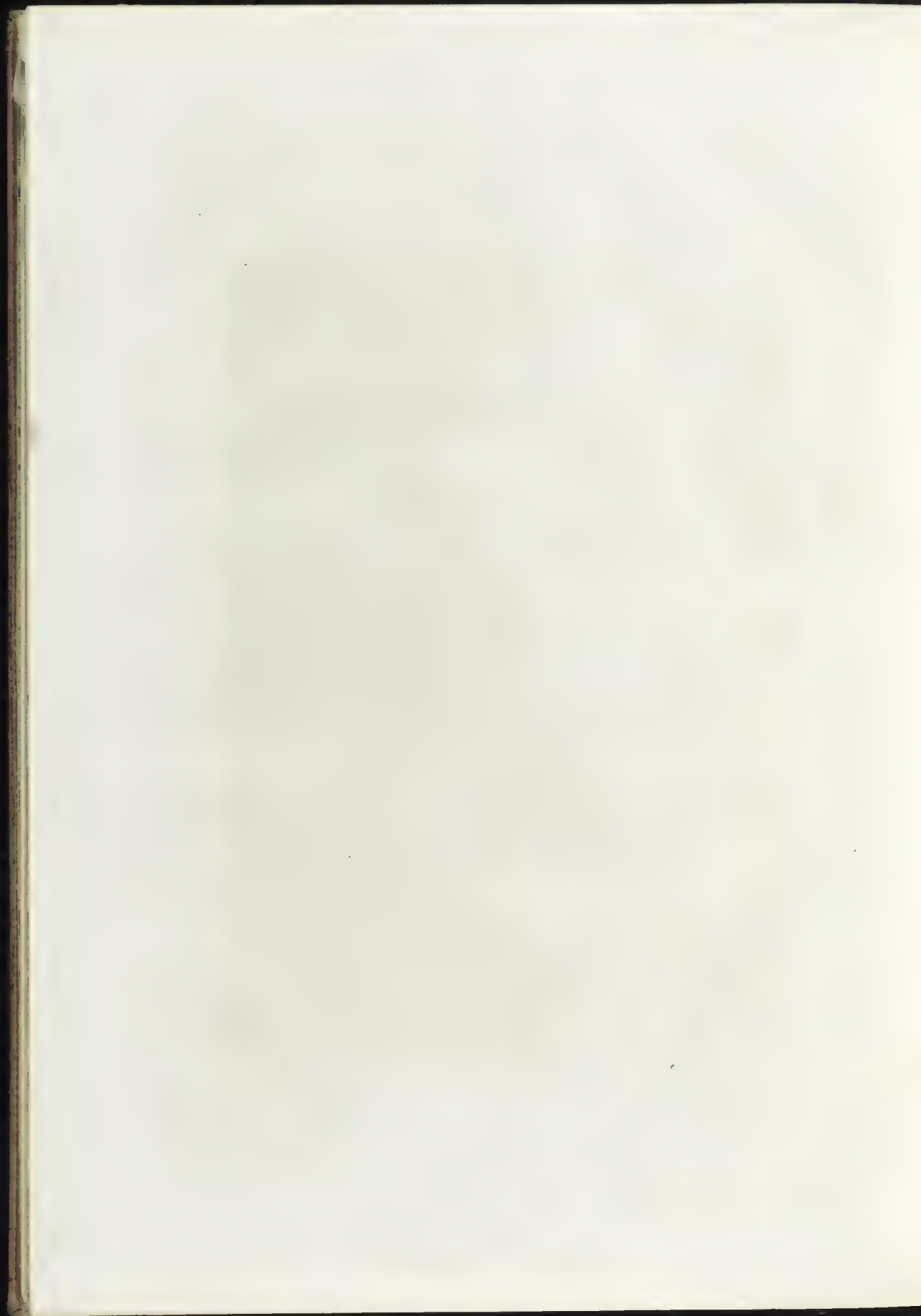


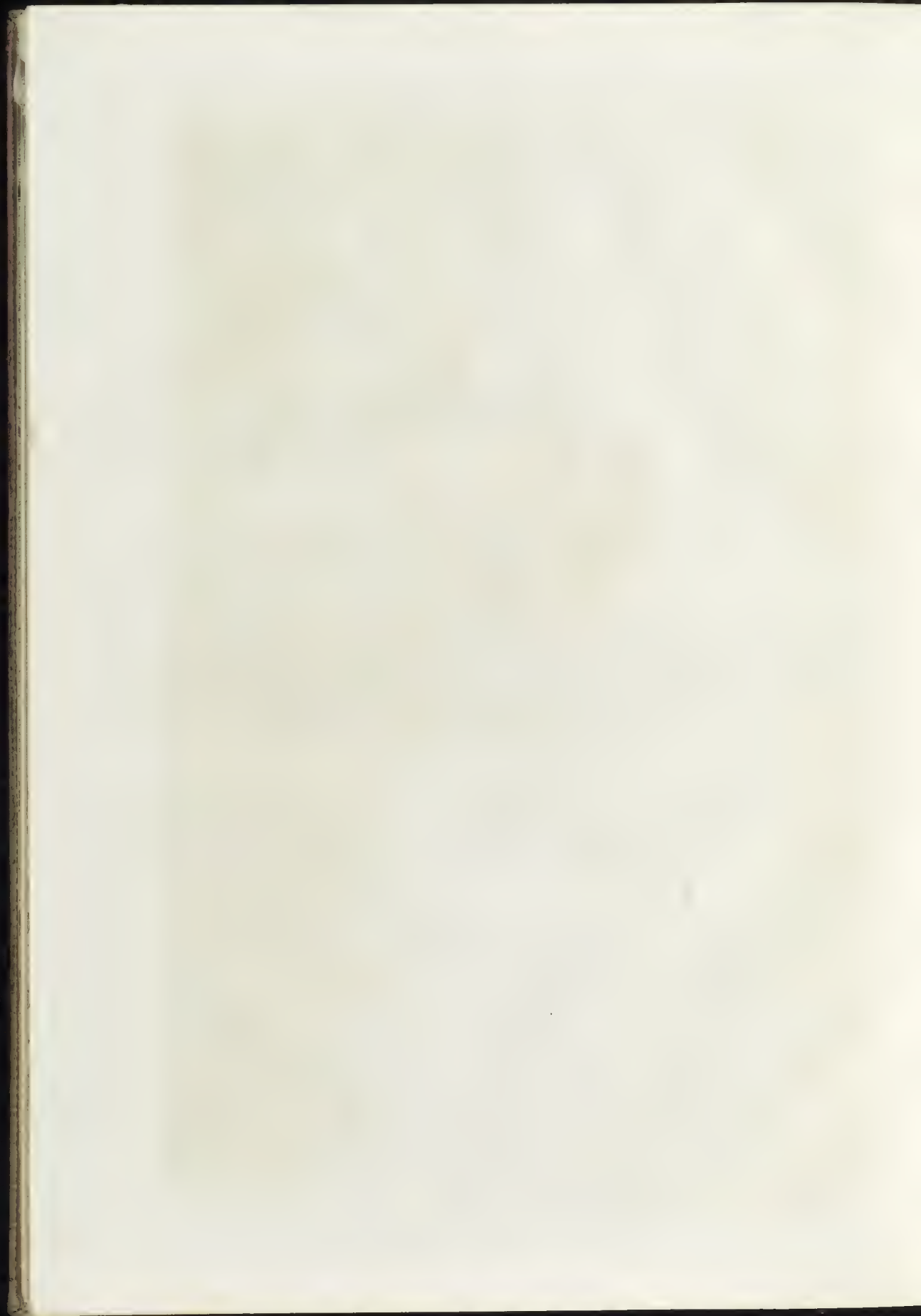


PLATE I. — BARGES of the EMBASSY passing through a Store in the GRAND CANAL.



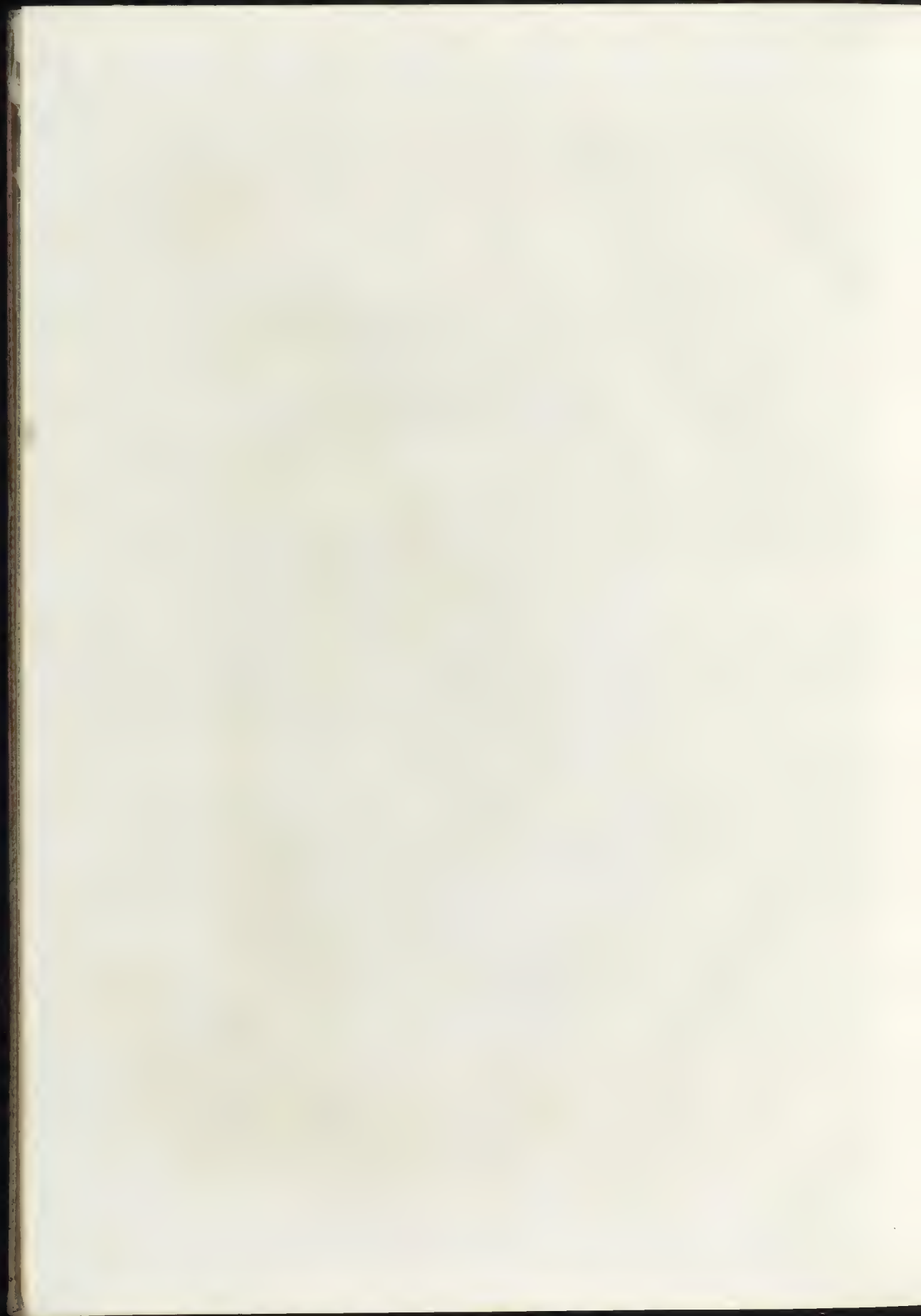


VIEW of the LAKE PLOUGAN is separated from the GRAND CANAL by an embankment of Earth





THE SHARK, A SPECIES OF FISHING CORBUENT OF CHINA





VIEW of the SUBURBS of a CHINESE CITY



VIEW of the TWHIN-SHAY, or GOLDEN ISLAND in the YANG-TSE-KIANG, or GREAT RIVER of CHINA.



THE BARGES OF THE KAMBASSY PASSING UNDER A BRIDGE

18



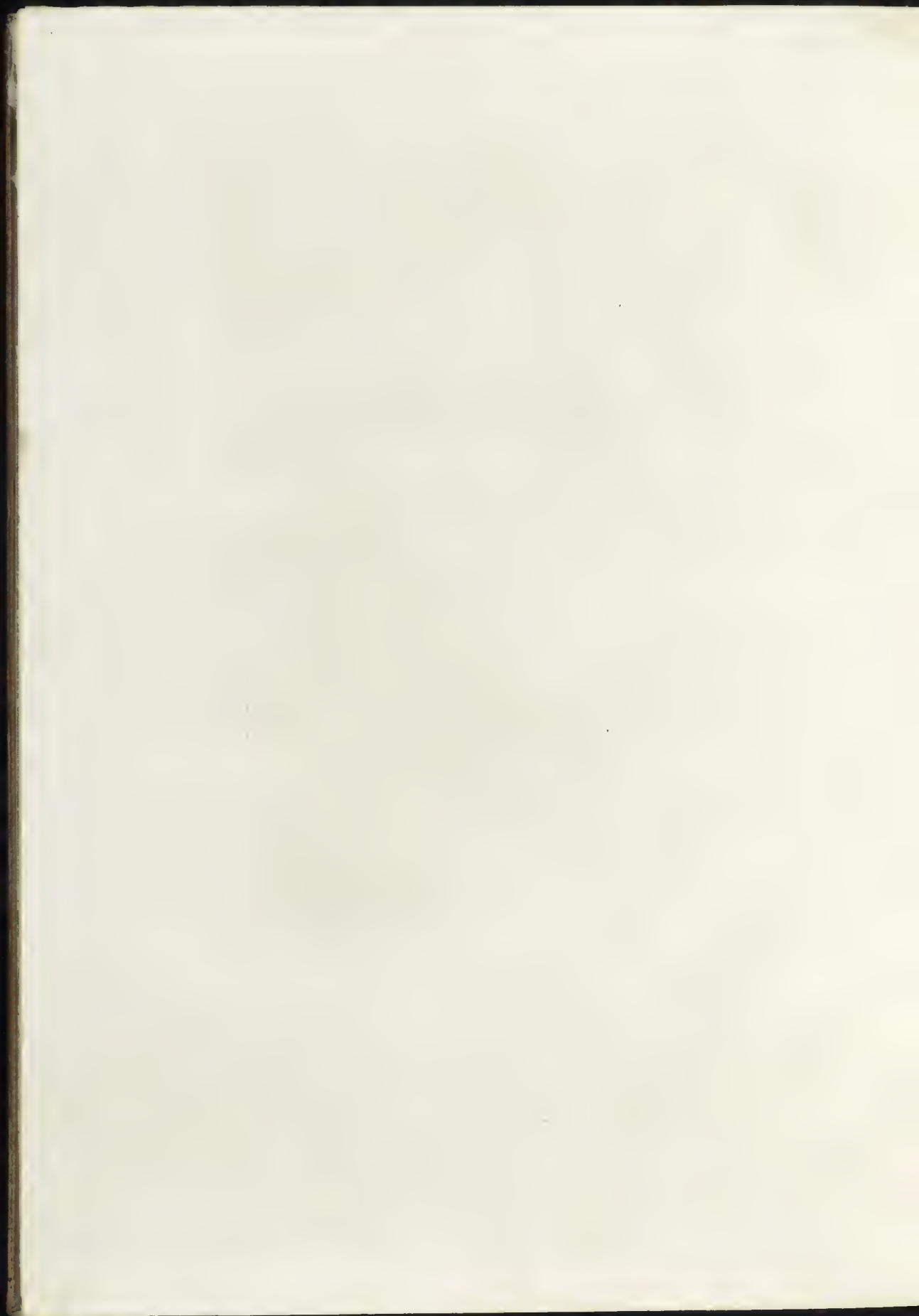
VIEW of the TOWER of the WINDING BIRD on the ... of LAKE SEE HOO, taken from the FILE of TOMBS.



LIANGHAI, CHINA, and ABOBE, SUPPLYING THE CHINESE OF GERMAN.



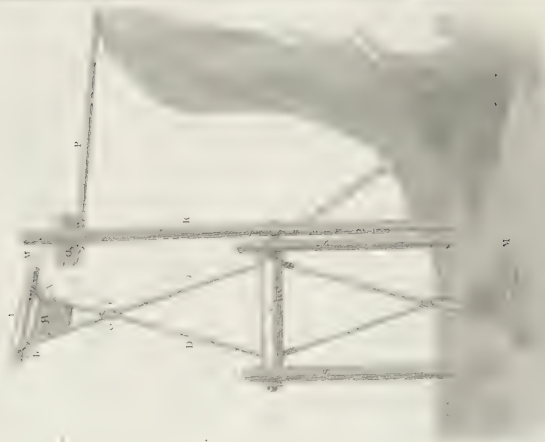
VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE HIMALAYAS, NEAR THE CAMP OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IN 1817.



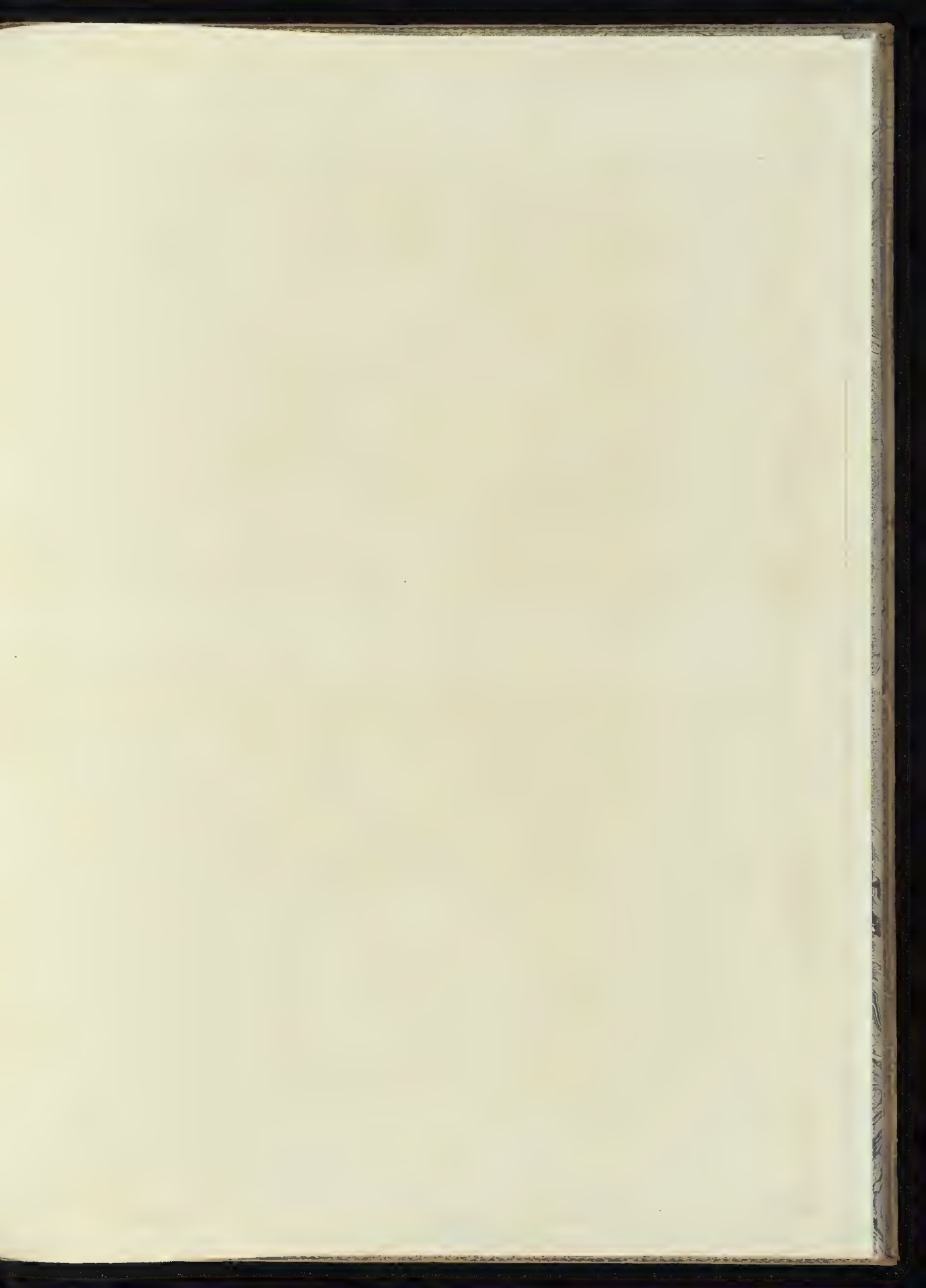


SECTION OF ELEVATION OF WHEEL FOR CHINESE WATER.

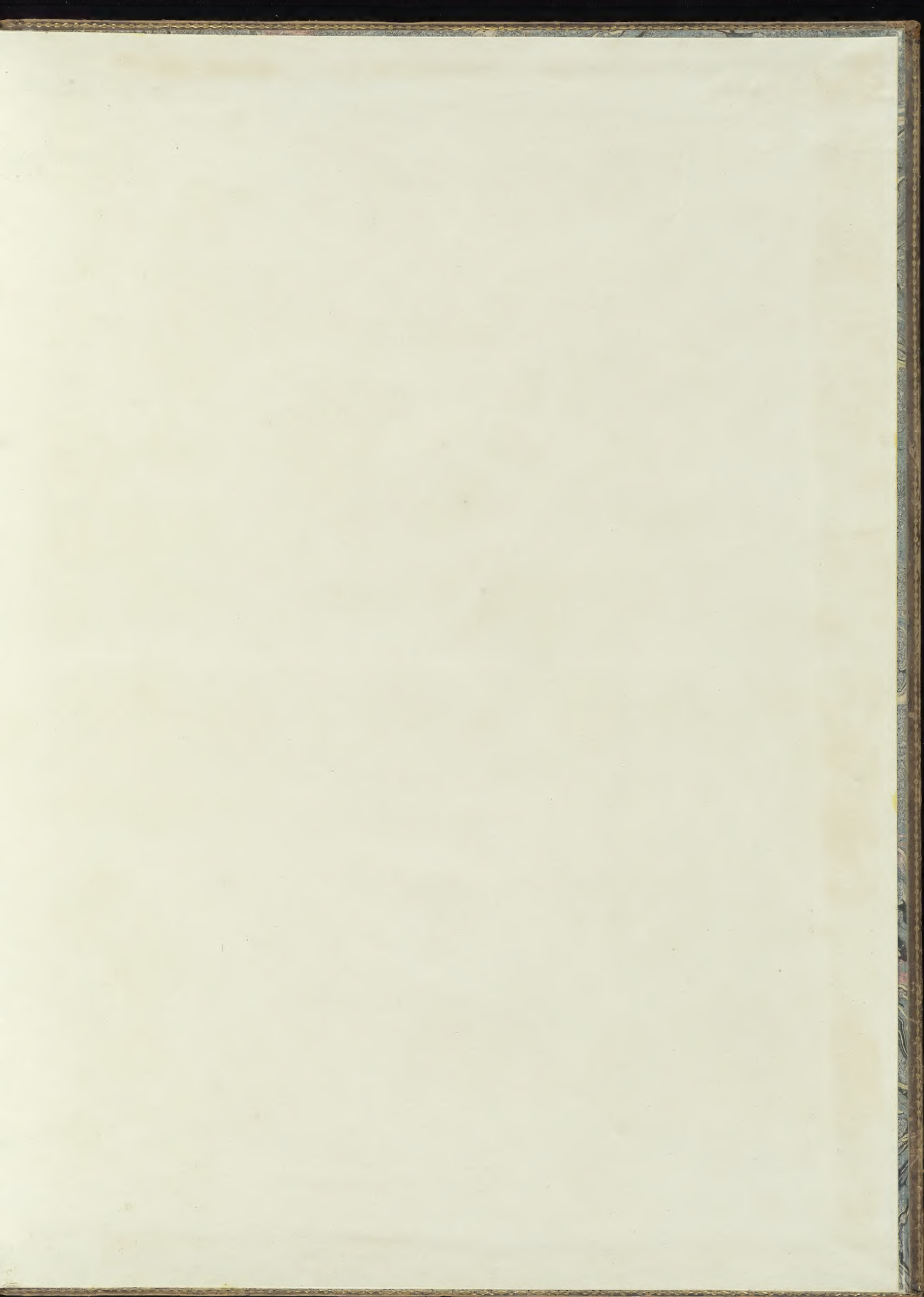
A. The wheel is made of wood, and is supported by a frame of wood. The wheel is turned by the water, and the water is raised by the buckets. The water is then used for irrigation, or for other purposes. The wheel is a very simple and effective machine, and is still used in many parts of China.

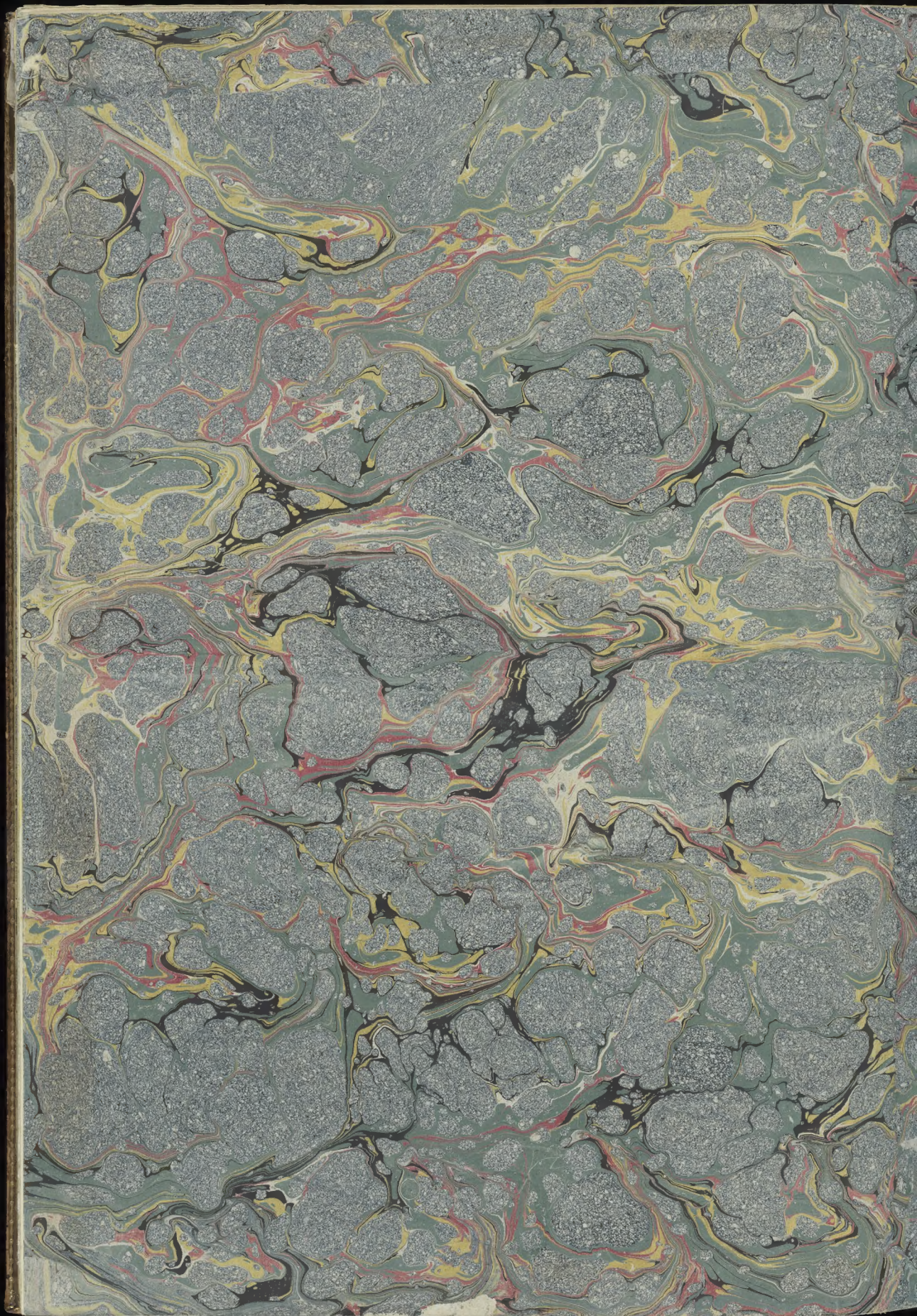


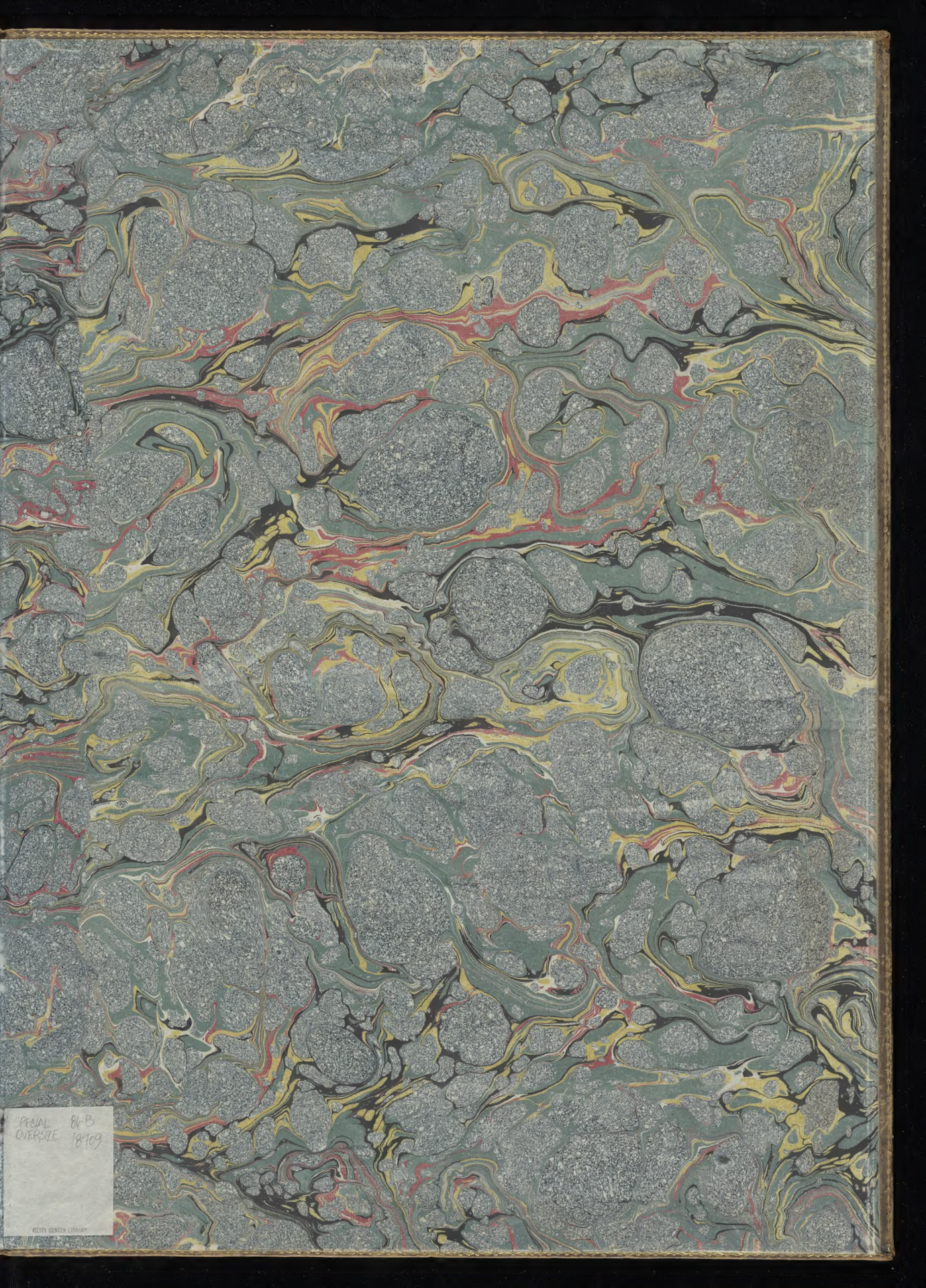
B. This view shows the bucket and its connection to the wheel. The bucket is made of wood and is curved to catch the water. It is suspended from a horizontal beam by a wooden frame. The bucket is turned by the wheel, and the water is raised by the bucket. This view shows the bucket's position and how it is connected to the wheel mechanism.











SPECIAL 86-B
OVERSPE 18709

GETTY CENTER LIBRARY

